

Vol. XII.

No. 9.

JANUARY, 1900.



The
College
Forum

A decorative wreath surrounds the title text. The top half of the wreath features a stylized floral or leaf pattern, while the bottom half is composed of a series of small, symmetrical, hook-like shapes.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE,
Annville, Pa.

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THE COLLEGE FORUM.

Vol. XII.

JANUARY, 1900.

No. 9.

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Editorial.

FOR this issue of the FORUM the present editor-in-chief pens his last editorial. With the next number the management will have passed from the undergraduate department to a member of the Alumni, who it is to be hoped, will be better fitted to direct the efforts of his associates. The changes in the Staff will be the addition of an extra assistant business manager and two new men as associate editors to take vacant places. We pause here to say, in favor of Mr. Waughtel who also takes his leave of you with this issue, that none of the associate editors worked more earnestly and faithfully than he and we are sorry to see his connection with the FORUM ended. We desire in passing to thank students, alumni, and our entire constituency, for your loyal support and patronage, for your kind remarks and encouragement, which both induced and enabled us to enlarge and transform the magazine as we have in the last few numbers. So generously have contributions been made that but three articles have been handed us which were not written specially for the FORUM, and these three were of special merit, one being a prize oration. No *re-hash* of old rhetorical

orations has reached us—a thing for which we are glad. Our thanks are specially due to Prof. H. E. Enders '97 for an article on "Copper Deposits in Northern Michigan," which is continued in this number. Prof. Enders is a very loyal alumnus. We trust the same support so cordially accorded us may be given our successor. And now, we bid you a friendly final farewell.

* * *

THOUGH foot ball is for this school year a thing of history, yet athletics at Lebanon Valley are by no means at a standstill. Coach Gray says that the outlook is good for a winning track team. In addition to this there will be shot putting, hammer throwing, hurdling, broad jump, high jump, pole vault, etc., in some of these more men are needed and it is to be hoped that more of our sturdy brawny fellow-students will see the good which will come both to them and to the college by supporting Mr. Gray. The disposition on the part of too many students is to confine themselves too closely to their studies and yet this is very unwise. An hour or two each day devoted to athletics under efficient direction is no loss of time but a necessity. Baseball is not at present receiving the attention, we are sorry to note, which it should. There will be some good old players entering here in the spring and if the players who are now here of last year's team will get to work to practice during the winter there is no reason why we should not have a strong winning nine to go upon the diamond next spring when the season opens. Games are being scheduled with some strong college teams and every enthusiastic player should be awake to the situation. For the last few years baseball at Lebanon Valley has not received the support which was due it. Let this not be said of the coming season.

* * *

THE winter term of the present school year opened most auspiciously on the morning of January 3rd, with an address by President Roop on "Living to Purpose." The address was masterly and was full of thought and advice for every student who wishes to succeed—and who does not? We are glad to welcome those who have come among us for the first time.

We give here an abstract of the opening address:

"There is no more emergent and obtrusive fact than the difference among men in what we might call will-power, which is generally the simple presence of a well founded purpose.

What but this (religion aside) differentiates our living from the lower forms of life? A life of instinct is only drifting. Human life is a voyage. The lower life about us is the floating of a feather compared to the straight rush of an arrow.

Second, And as among the kinds of life which men live there exists this same discrimination. A good sound purpose is the only preventive of an aimless and see-saw life. Purpose is a rare impulsive power and means of progress. Take aim comes just before 'fire' and no man is ready to fire (or firing does anything but mischief) whose life is not already aimed at something.

Third, Equally protective is a good honest purpose against the light and frivolous life. In such living there is motion but it is the restlessness of a fly. It is a buzz and not a flight.

Fourth, A true purpose, moreover, gives real unity to life. We may form such purposes as will give life a meaning, and a gleam like a shred of gold between all the separate heads of our life events and duties.

Fifth, And as we are exposed to many influences from without, we find that living to purpose is our best defense against temptation. Would men allure and delude us we can say 'I am doing a great work and cannot come down.' Wake up a purpose in the heart of every soul now under twenty-one years of age, and before a decade can pass all the haunts of sin and vice will die of inanition.

Sixth, Many lives are failures for want of concentration ; this too a controlling purpose supplies. The men of one idea, who are so much praised for effectiveness, are really not men of one idea but men of one purpose, to which they subordinate all their ideas.

Seventh, It elevates and intensifies modest endowment. Supreme earnestness exalts ordinary faculties, as education and refined feeling glorify a plain face. Moral purpose may do something to supplement natural endowments.

Eighth, It can persevere ; here is the very center of its power. It can scarcely acknowledge defeat. It repairs all manner of falls and failures.

Ninth, It can bring others to its aid. Certainty is so good and desirable a thing that the uncertain are always ready to acknowledge it.

Nothing wins or holds respect more than a solid purpose."



Pianist Playing at Evening.

TO U. H.

Ten fingers gain with strong, appealing art
 Ten mighty virtues from some bourne on high
 That come as doves, snow-white, and thus they lie
 Forever fixed in a list'ner's heart !
 No angels at the throne of God take part
 More high than he who 'neath our sunset sky
 Doth form soft healing for the wearied eye,
 Or weave a storm till darkest demons start
 Aloof for safety to their lowest hell.
 Let Reason hold her provinces of mind ;
 Let Speech her sov'reignty o'er tongues compel ;
 But give the *soul* to Music and her kind,
 This player and his peers who echo well
 Impassioned tones of every inner wind.

NORMAN COLESTOCK SCHLICHTER, A. B.



Standard Tint and Shade.

A little Beam of Sunlight, or Spark of Solar Electricity, some would say, travelling at the rate of a hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second through the trackless space of the heavens, struck by chance—or by Providence—this little crumb of matter styled Earth, and heaved a sigh of relief. "I've found a resting place at last—ugh! but it was cold out there," and it tottered from sheer dizziness through our perplexing atmosphere, until it struck—of all things for that heavenly little Sunbeam to snuggle in—a staring red golf cape draped over a pair of graceful feminine shoulders. "This is a very complimentary world," remarked the Sunbeam, spreading itself with self-satisfied complacency over the

folds and fringes of the golf cape. "Why, I am three already. Hello One! how do you like it in that deep crease down there?—You needn't look so black." "I feel a little gloomy," replied the Part of the Beam addressed. "Where art thou, third Third of Myself?" called the most brilliant and most loquacious of the Parts. "Right here, on this pretty light fringe," it giggled, "prettier than either of you; the lady said that I was her favorite color—there is some like me on her cheek." "Color, what is that?" "Oh, a name, a name, everything here has a name. If you learn a list of them you are counted quite wise. You see I have learned something already—I am near the lady's chin." "Ugh," growled the black Third.

"I am always willing to learn from any source whatever," said the brilliant One. "Do you know anything of our whereabouts and our future welfare?" "Oh yes! we passed a Kindergarten Supply store a while ago and I recognized our counterparts with their signs out. We each have a name all our own. This soft woolly thing we are coloring is a golf cape—the latest craze—and chance has split us into our present state of threefold brotherhood. You are called "Standard," brother Black there is your "Shade" and I am your charming "Tint." The latest color schemes in the Kindergarten count us as the most harmonious union of colors. Each Standard Color has his Shade and Tint."

"Ho! ho! how wise we are growing—let us observe our pastures new and report at sundown." And the golf cape continued its journey with the sun shaft lighting its folds.

"I'm growing chilly" growled Shade at last, "we've been whisked about this mundane sphere for hours now, and I've seen enough to disgust old Father Sol himself." "Oh! no, dear brother, not a pessimist from the very day of your birth, I hope!" "Pessimist or London mist, this is a foggy place. Now just look at that woman! If I had such big feet as that I'd wear skirts long enough to hide them." "My dear brother, she is merely showing her common sense along with her feet—the streets are muddy."

"But what do you think of *that* dear Common Sense?" continued the Pessimist, glowering at a swiftly moving object in the street. "It seems to me that inhabitants of a globe that can't travel any faster than nineteen miles a second ought to be satisfied with their lot and not try to imitate our light-speed with their

whirligigs." "Ah! I see, a bicycle," said Standard, "one of the most useful inventions of modern times, affording rapid and easy transit, healthful exercise, and enjoyable recreation." "O joy! O rapture!" burst in the frivolous Pink at that moment "I have the wheeling craze already; it must be perfectly glorious! I have had *such* a nice time to-day," he continued, "just look at those dear children, aren't they darlings?" "Darling pests—they deafen me with their noise." "Come now, don't throw cold water on Pink's enthusiasm, he'll tone down after awhile. Children are all right if they are properly brought up, and besides, this is Christmas, and everyone is a little hilarious." "Christmas, when every one takes his last cent to buy useless nothings for people he doesn't care for, and wears holey shoes until next pay day." "Christmas is the loveliest season I've ever known" gasped the Optimist, fairly out of breath with wonder and admiration. "The shop windows are prettier than the inter-Mercurial planet, and the people seem so jolly." "Christmas is a legitimate time for merry-making," said Common Sense, "and a time for special manifestation of good will among men."

"And I'm sure," whispered Pink, "that the mistress of our golf cape is in love." "O horrors!" groaned the Pessimist, "what fizzie next?" "Love is a psychic experience, through which we all must pass in the process of our development, my dear, so do not frown upon it." "Yes indeed, I'm in love with life already," cried the enraptured little Pink. Just then the fair hand of the mistress of the golf cape whisked the folds from shapely shoulders, thrust them into a closet dark, and the colors were no more.

E. D.



The True Source of Human Events.

Nothing exists but what, prior to its existence, was characterized by a force in its production, though infinitely small the latter may have been. Nature is an immense gallery upon whose walls are suspended an infinite variety and number of objects, the results of silent forces. When this life-giving force is no longer present and it fails to accommodate itself to its environments, then,

progress is at nought and life becomes extinct. Not only is this force present in Nature but in other existing things, the forms of which the mental eye, alone, can perceive. Though their accomplishments can only be observed by the physical eye and not they in themselves, nevertheless, their existence is just as true and important. Man's actions are but a visible manifestation of his thoughts and, similarly, all history. History is as old as the world and every moment adds to it, the degree depending upon the activity of the force in its production. Thus America, within the last two years, has made history faster than in any previous period.

The origin of history has been ascribed to different sources. Nature has been named and defended, but a retrospection will not substantiate the claims made in behalf of it. The centers of greatest historic progress have been constantly shifting from land to land. Greece, with its educational fame, Rome, with its martial glory, are no longer the centers of great historic events, yet the gifts of Nature are lavished as freely now as in days of yore. Conditions are taken for causes and, therefore, arises the discrepancy of this theory. Nature offers herself in the negative and man's activity unlocks her treasures and adds gems to the world's history.

Man has been made the sole origin, excluding Nature and God. Man is not independent, for Nature is the objective element upon which he must work. Man is made subjective and, hence, its fault.

Again, all historic progress has been ascribed to the Divine. God is affirmed to be the guide and controller of human progress, but, how this is done, has not been made known, i. e. the relation of God to human progress has not been asserted. It excludes Him from Nature, human knowledge and action.

The three named theories fail the requirements of a true theory, being defective in this, that a single one is taken and the others excluded. As we know the properties of acids and alkalies only by their actions upon one another, likewise, is it with the three named elements. We must seek a relationship and the question is solved.

As nature merely furnishes the conditions of historic progress, it may be discarded and the relationship of God and man considered. This relationship is based upon the fact that God is a Spirit and that man has a divine gift,—the soul. Saint John gives utterance to these words:—“God is a Spirit: and they that wor-

ship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." In Genesis, we have the statement that "the Lord God formed man from the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." It is this spirit at work from the beginning that has wrought historic progress. From the nature of its origin, it is pure and just. It is powerful, for its origin is in God, and predominate it will in spite of all the evil arrayed against it. It knows no state of dormancy, but manifests itself in actions which are the constituents of history. It is within man rather virtually than actually. Man realizes more of it as he grows older. It is a germ of great possibilities and it is in this that true greatness may be attained and where one individual may excel another. But not only have individuals this spirit but nations as well. Nations, from the very dawn of their existence, have an individuality possessed with spirit. As the spirit of a nation is the reflection of the spirit of its citizens, so is history the reflection of the national spirit. It is thus, that all social institutions are formed, and that the people of a country are striving to realize the same national purpose, have common ideas, language etcetera. All the events are the products of the national mind. All history is like a sphere; on the surface is a variety of scene and action, but as the center is approached, the scene becomes more uniform until at the center exist unity and simplicity, viz., spirit. Every reform movement is but an index of the work of the spirit in some individual from whom it radiates. The politician errs when he simply obtains the majority of the people on his side and does not interpret the spirit of the nation. He may be successful for a time, but, the Spirit will predominate, for it is rather a qualitative than a quantitative force. The men whom nations adore and rever are such as have identified themselves with the spirit of the nation. The triumph of the smaller nation over the larger must not always be ascribed to man, but, to the spirit, which works out the inscrutable purposes of God. As in persons, likewise, some nations have a stronger individuality than others, and it is this which accounts for their predominance in the world's history. We see, therefore, that God works with the human spirit as in the realm of nature.

GALEN D. LIGHT, B. S.

Astronomy and the Bible.

In comparing Astronomy with the Bible, we meet with many difficulties. We have to deal with theories rather than with facts; with infidels and pantheists rather than with people of God; for the latter live by faith and accept the statements of the Word of God, while the former oppose them, and pronounce them childish, absurd and full of supposition. They find their strongest point in the account of creation to which we shall direct most of our attention. However in the face of all these difficulties, we can harmonize Astronomy and the Bible as being the result of one and the same cause, coming from one and the same spiritual and only eternal being. And no matter how bitterly the infidel and the pantheist oppose the doctrine of creation as being contradictory to Astronomy, we can verify that Astronomy agrees with the first and second verses of the Bible, which furnishes one of the strongest points in their argument against it. The first verse of the Bible is the most wonderful sentence found in all the literature of the world, and of all ages; it refers to a period of remote and unknown antiquity, hidden in the depths of eternal ages. Prov. 8: 22-23 "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old, I was from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the world was. The Lord by wisdom hath founded the earth, by understanding hath he established the heavens." When, is the question, in the beginning. They may say God began developing the earth 12,000 years ago. It may be millions instead of thousands. This only is the beginning of the six days' work, the earth however having been created before that time.

In the six days' work God developed the earth in successive and proper steps. The critic asks why did God take six days to a work of this kind, for he is omnipotent and could have finished it in a single moment. We know not why a finite mind can not understand the plans of an infinite being, but it was God's plan to take a longer time to his work, as he develops always by certain steps.

When we behold his creation we can not understand how it could have been finished in six times twenty-four hours, but conclude that it must have taken millions of years to finish a work so magnificent and so stupendous.

The work of the first day seems to be a stumbling block in attempting to harmonize Astronomy with the Bible. "On the first day God said let there be light and there was light." On the fourth day he made the sun, moon and stars. How childish the infidel says, and how contradictory, an author advancing such arguments, when a child knows that we receive all the light from the sun. Such a statement undervalues the mental capacity of the author of Genesis, it proves that he was stupid and shallow minded.

Had the author of Genesis been so shallow minded, and had he written those words with a hand guided by an uninspired mind, he would have been too ignorant at that time to know that the light comes from the sun. God created the heaven and the earth, but he said let there be light. These forces of light may have existed long before this period, but the creator did not see fit and proper that they should be manifested. On the fourth day God made two great lights, but this does not prove to an ordinary mind that this was the first time light was seen upon the earth, neither must we loose sight of the fact that the earth as well as the rest of the planets possess inherent sources of light, also that the sun is only a bearer of light as taught by Astronomy and the Bible and not a light by itself any more than the earth, moon or planets, which are also self-luminous to some extent, and which proves the manifestation of light the third day. We must not forget the established theory that the solid central body of the sun is of planetary nature, that the sun is surrounded by an immense photosphere, and the light and heat we receive is reflected light and heat which comes from an immense central sun, making his home in an incomprehensible infinity, rocking in the cradle of space and known to the creator only.

When the sun, moon and stars were created we do not know, but on the fourth day, after the sky was cleared, the atmosphere purified, the sun, moon and stars unveiled their glory in the cloudless sky and became visible for the first time. Astronomy does not claim to know the date of their creation neither does the Bible.

The following objection may also arise: if the fixed stars were created on the fourth day we might not see them yet on account of their distance. This very statement would prove to us

that they had been created millions of years before the earth, for Astronomy teaches us that some are so remote that it requires thousands upon thousands of years for their light to reach us.

Astronomy and the Bible strikingly coincide when we hear God speak to Job saying: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundation of the earth, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." There must have been a mighty chorus in space, when the corner stone of the earth was laid and the sons of God must have been founded upon a rock and not hopping around in space. This would prove the habitation of planets, as well as the pre-existence of the fixed stars.

D. E. LONG, '00.

Copper Deposits in Northern Miceigan.

(Continued from last number.)

Fire setting was also practiced, that is, that the rocks adjacent to the copper was caused to crumble by dashing cold water on it suddenly, after having heated it very hot. It was then scraped away or further pounded with the mauls above mentioned. Then the copper in its turn was pounded off and fashioned into various instruments, knives, arrows, the possession then, of which must have been a coveted privilege.

To even fix an approximate era in which the copper mines were worked by that strange, prehistoric race unknown, but vaguely known by the name Mound Builders, this is as truly an unsolved problem as that of the race itself. Of these old pits Henry Gillman* says, "These workings are prehistoric. By this we mean that while they may well have been contemporary with Greek or Asiatic civilization, they were *not* being worked by the aborigines when the first hardy Jesuit missionaries penetrated into the regions, but were then already covered with a growth of forest." He thinks they may have been abandoned seven or eight hundred years ago, judging from the size of the stumps of trees. Winchell thinks that the mines and mound builders were the aborigines discovered here by the first discoverers, in other words, the Indians. Nevertheless, the questions come to us with greater force, "What caused these mines to have been abandoned when such large masses

*Smithsonian Report 1873-1874.

of copper were still in sight, and partially removed from their ancient beds?" "Was it due to pestilence?" or "Were they abandoned for economic reasons that obtain in our day?"

While they were lacking in technical education and powerful machinery that makes it possible in our present-day mines to descend a mile below the earth's surface, or to daily stamp tons of rock into sand, the early miners *knew copper* when they saw it, and it is said to be a matter of fact, that, with few exceptions, wherever one of the old mines was located a modern mine has been opened. Several of the large mines of Ontonagon County have been opened on just such shallow pits of centuries ago; of this the present "Michigan Mine" is a good example.

Aside from the stone hammers, interesting finds have been made of hardened copper tools and weapons in various pits thru the whole Copper Country. There are various collections of these relics, corroded and covered with green carbonate of copper; the most complete of these are said to be in the Smithsonian and National Museums at Washington, and at the Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Michigan. The ancient workmen possessed the secret of hardening copper, now one of the lost arts, but at their best the copper tools *were sadly inferior* to the instruments of steel and its alloys employed by those living in modern days. Their blades invariably give greater or lesser evidence of being hammered out with crude implements.

Float copper, torn by the action of glaciers from the outcroppings, even long before the ancient miners came to the region, has been carried many miles and deposited in moraines eastward from the Mississippi and northward from the Ohio Rivers. Masses of larger or smaller size are constantly being found thruout the southern part of the State. One mass of nearly two tons, now in the National Museum, found on the banks of the Ontonagon River and removed in the early "forties" gave rise to such wild mining schemes that men opened mines in sand with as much confidence as in trap. Such mining was necessarily short-lived.

The date of the exploration of the Copper Country by white men has been comparatively modern, the first actual mining of importance having begun during the middle of the present century.

(To be continued.)

HOWARD E. ENDERS, '97.

Man's Noblest Aim.

Written in the splendor of sunlight; graven in the mellowness of moonlight; emblazoned on the azure sky by the marvels of heavenly systems, every star a character, and every constellation a sentence; unfolded on every waive of the unfathomable and ever changeful ocean; inscribed upon every verdant field and golden harvest; traced upon every flower and leaf; whispered by every breeze that sways the undulating prairie, or makes the mighty forest vocal; emphasized by mountain cataract; murmured by babbling brooklet; mirrored in the lake and lakelet, is Heaven's warmest, never ceasing invitation: "O Son of Man, study—all Nature, God's own book, is before thee: take up read: its every lesson will gladden thy heart and strengthen thy soul."

Study is the covenant between man and immortality, the bond between the present and the hereafter, the link between time and eternity. It becomes the sceptered king better than jeweled crown, the armored soldier better than gilded panoply.

Hence Shakespeare says;
 "Alas, how should you govern any kingdom,
 That know not . . . how to study for the people's welfare."

Bradley in his story of the Goths, tells us that, "it was the king Theodoric's special *study* so to apportion the taxes that the burden fell as equally as possible."

It is the statesman's inspiration, the warrior's security, the hope of the toiler, the incentive of the tried and the tempted.

If a man has great talents, study will improve them; if he have but moderate abilities, study will largely make up for their deficiency.

The sons of men, study makes like unto the up-growing cedars of Libanus, and the daughters thereof like unto the polished corners of the temple. It is that God-sent, heaven-blessed spirit which to eager and ambitious youth conveys the message from above.

Be not content. Contentment means inaction;
 The growing soul aches in its upward quest.
 Satiety is twin to satisfaction;
 All great achievements spring from life's unrest.

* * * * *

Were man contented with his lot forever,
 He had not sought strange seas with sails unfurled,
 And the vast wonder of our shores had never
 Dawned on the gaze of an admiring world.

Through study, the student recognizes the poverty of ignorance and the wealth of learning. The pursuit of knowledge unites and persuades, nay, with sweet irresistible power, forces him to look upward, convincing him that if he looked down, his shoulders stoop; that, if his thoughts be downward, his character bends; and that it is only when he holds his head up, his body becomes erect, and only when his thoughts go upward, his life becomes upright.

The pursuit of knowledge implies that tender yet firm discipline, which guards our homes and guides our youth; which shows itself not only in words, but in all the circumstances of action. It is like an under agent of Providence, directing us in all the ordinary concerns of life. More shining qualities are there, indeed, than discipline, but none more useful, for it is discipline which imparts value to all the rest, which sets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of their fortunate possessor. Without it learning is pedantry and wit impertinence; virtue itself appears in the garb of weakness; the best parts qualify a man only to be more sprightly in errors and active in his own undoing.

No: there is no discipline without industry, no industry without study, no success without incessant study. He who, from day to day, recognizes what he has not yet, and from month to month, to what he has attained, may be said to love to learn.

Love of learning is the characteristic of true manhood; and true manhood, whether found in the humble shop of the artisan, in the stately hall of the legislator, or the gilded palace of the monarch, ever enlists respect, for its mouth never ceases to speak of wisdom, and its heart never fails to muse of understanding.

Give us men, cries out the state; give us men to guide our families, to lead our armies, to inspire our legislatures!

"Out of every youth that cometh unto me and gathereth wisdom at my feet," quoth the good angel of study, "I make a man," a man in truth, of whom may well and truly be predicated the immortal lines of the deathless bard of Avon:

The elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this was a *man*!

PRESIDENT ROOP.

Senior Rhetoricals.

Many friends of the Senior Class were present in the College Chapel on Saturday evening, December 16, and Monday evening, December 18, to enjoy the rhetorical exercises.

The subjects of the orations were well selected and their rendition reflected credit on the class.

The programs follow,

FIRST DIVISION.

MARCH.

INVOCATION.

“Environment,”	Rene D. Burtner.
“Revelators of Character,”	Nellie Buffington.
“Trusts,”	Fred Weiss Light.
PIANO SOLO—Rhapsodie No. 12,	<i>Liszt.</i>
	Carrie E. Fretz.
“Culture of the Memory,”	David E. Long.
“The Truth,”	Seth Light.
VOCAL SOLO—Cradle Song,	<i>Taubert.</i>
	Reba Lehman.
“Logic,”	Charles E. Snoke.
“Rubyat,”—Omar Kyam,	Enid Daniel.
PIANO SOLO—Staccato Etude,	<i>Golschalk.</i>
	Charles Oldham.
“The Telescope of the Mind,”	Alvin E. Shroyer.
“The True Mission of America,”	Lizzie Kreider.
“The Evils of Intemperence,”	G. M. Snoke.
PIANO DUET—Gallop Brilliant,	<i>Behr.</i>
	Susie Moyer, Alma Engle.

SECOND DIVISION.

MARCH.

INVOCATION.

“The People We Meet,”	C. Madie Burtner.
“The History of Chemistry,”	Ross Nissley.
VOCAL SOLO—I Fear no Foe,	<i>Piasuti.</i>
	Harry Raab.
“Music of the Spheres,”	Anna Elizabeth Kreider.
“The Journey of the Stars,”	Ralph D. Reider.
“Through the Object Glass,”	Reba F. Lehman.
PIANO SOLO—Polonaise,	<i>Tschaikowski-Liszt.</i>
	Arabella Batdorf.
“The Martyr of the Nineteenth Century,”	
	Clyde Saylor.
“The Worth of a New Condition,”	
	Nora Elizabeth Spayd.

VOCAL SOLO—Irma,	<i>Klein.</i>
Lillie Kreider.	
"The Prospects of the Negro,"	
Harry Edgar Spessaod.	
"The World's Greatest Battle,"	Adam K. Weir.
PIANO DUET—L'rrisistible,	<i>Kremser.</i>
H. Oldham, Elizabeth Stehman.	



Alumni.

'80

Hon. Simon P. Light, one of Lebanon's most prominent lawyers has been unanimously elected Honorary Orator for the Philokosmian Literary Society in May.

'95

U. H. Hershey, who is studying music in New York City was visiting in Annville during his holiday vacation. Urban finds quite an attraction here.

'97

Messrs Adam A. and Geo. S. Ulrich the former a student in Yale Law School, the latter in Jefferson Medical College, spent their Christmas vacation in Annville.

Rev Charles B. Wingert will graduate from Union Biblical Seminary in May.

Howard Enders, Professor of Natural Science in the High School, Iron Mountain, Michigan assistant on the Geological Survey of that state, has contributed some magnificent geological specimens to the College Museum lately. This is loyalty at work.

'98

Prof. O. P. DeWitt is the successful principal of the Royersford public schools. Mr. DeWitt's friends here remember him as the Editor-in-Chief under whose direction the *FORUM* was transformed into a much better magazine than it had been.

Rev. J. W. Yohe has closed a very successful revival recently in his church at York, Pa.

'99

Galen D. Light who is taking studies at the College has been elected Editor-in-Chief of the *FORUM*.

Locals.

The College Quartette gave two concerts in Duncannon on Friday and Saturday evenings, January 5th and 6th, in the U. B. church. The audiences were large and appreciative.

Mr. Harry Raub, of Dallastown, a student in the conservatory, has left College to assist his father in business.

President Roop will move into Morris E. Brightbill's new house on College Avenue, in the Spring.

Miss Helen Shank, of Kittanning, Pa., spent her vacation with friends at Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Mr. Paul P. Smith accompanied W. C. Arnold to his home at York where he spent his holiday vacation.

Dr. Roop attended the Historical Society's Banquet held at Lebanon, December '99.

Mr. Artie Miller was visited by his brother Jerome of Harrisburg over Sunday January 14th.

A very successful sociable was held at the Ladies' Hall, Saturday evening, January 13, for the reception of new students by the College Christian organizations. The College Quartette rendered choice music. The committee deserve great praise and commendation for their efficient management.

Dr. Roop preached in the U. B. church at Mt. Joy on Sunday morning, January 14. He also addressed a men's meeting at that place.

Mr. C. E. Snoke 'oo preached for Rev. Braine, in Trinity U. B. church, Lebanon, Wednesday evening, January 3rd.

Christian L. Heisy of Rheems, Lancaster Co., was the guest of H. H. Baish over Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Allbright of Shamokin, Pa., conducted Chapel exercises Tuesday morning 16inst.

Mr. Karnig Koomyoomyian 'oi spent the holidays with Mr. Winey at Richfield, Pa. During his stay at that place he gave five lectures on the manners, customs and institutions of his country.

Miss Luckman of York, Miss Stahler of Freedomburg and Mr. Winey of Richfield, Pa., are some of the new faces seen for the first time at L. V. C. The FORUM extends a hearty welcome to the new students.

Miss Bessie Dengler of Pottsville, Pa., has lately been visiting her friend Miss Edna Groff, a student in the Conservatory.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the College on January 16th it was unanimously decided to add a north wing to North College, which is to be finished by September. It was also agreed that the Conservatory would be finished by May 15th.

The library of the Philokosmian Society has lately been recatalogued, and 60 new volumes have been added to it.



Clioian.

The Clio girls may well feel proud of their Society at present, the past term was the best one for many years, and we are trying to make this term equally so, even better if possible.

The officers for the term are

President Lillian G. Kreider, '00; Vice President Sue S. Moyer, '00; Recording Secretary Reba F. Lehman, '00; Critic Enid Daniel, '00; Corresponding Secretary Nellie Buffington, '00; Editress Anna E. Kreider, '00.

Arrangements are being made for a Joint session with the P. L. S., and we foretell a good time. At our last joint session with our Philo brothers we spent the evening with Shakespeare and Mendellsohn it has not been decided who we shall study at the next session but the mere saying that we shall spend it with the P. L. S. is enough to insure a good program.

We were very glad to welcome Miss Ruth Brasselmann, into our midst, it took her some time to decide whether she should join or not, but we are pleased that she has decided to put her shoulder to our literary wheel and move onward, with our motto "Virtute et Fide" ever before us.

LILLIAN G. KREIDER, '00.

Philokosmian.

The annual election of the Philo society was held on Friday evening, January 5.

The FORUM will fulfill the demands of its patrons better than ever before.

Instead of having orations delivered by members of the society, as is customary on the occasion of the anniversary, the society has decided to substitute a public debate. This done with the idea of making the anniversary exercises more interesting and at the same time giving the speakers an opportunity for exhibition of skill in oratory. The debaters are Messrs W. O. Roop and O. G. Myers, with W. H. Burd as alternative and Messrs R. R. Butterwick and C. E. Snoke with C. W. Waughtel as alternative.

Hon. Simon P. Light who was graduated in the class of 1880, and who is now a member of the Lebanon County bar has been unanimously elected by the society as Ex-Philo orator. The anniversary takes place on May 4.

J. W. ESBENSHADE, '03.



Y. M. C. A.

The opening of the new term brings bright prospects for increased interest in our Y. M. C. A. work. The first devotional meeting was held January 7th.

There was an unusual attendance and renewed interest is a prevailing feature. To the new students, we bid you a hearty welcome to enlist in our ranks to help ameliorate the character of student-life by carrying on this blessed work which God has intrusted to the minds and hearts of the young men of the present day. "Say not ye, there are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? Behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the field; for they are white already with harvest." Come, labor with us that we may be a blessing one to the other..



"All things are in fate, yet all things are not decided by fate."

Exchanges.

We welcome the following exchanges for December :

Juniata Echo, Otterbein Oregis, The Lesbian Herald, The Phoenix, The College Review, Gates Index, Mercersburg Monthly, Western Maryland College Monthly, The Red and the Blue, The Mirror, The Ursinus College Monthly, Pennington Seminary Review.

The *Mirror* is to be commended for its spicy editorials, while the general value, both literary and artistically, exceed many college papers.

We welcome *The Red and Blue* and are pleased to class it among the very foremost of our college exchanges. The true poetry that is here and there dispersed among the rich articles of thought, give them beauty, and there is a fascination which leads the reader into the thorough enjoyment of every subject.

We are also pleased to welcome the *Pennington Seminary Review*. We trust it will continue to be with us and keep its standard with our leading magazines.

Havens—"My chum is smarter than yours; he writes poetry."

McCoy—"H'm, my chum's twice as smart as that; he don't."—*Ex.*

Miss McCullough—"It must have taken Daniel Webster a long time to compile the dictionary. Don't you think so?"

Miss Hegden—"Daniel? You mean Noah, don't you?"

Miss M.—"Now don't be silly; you know as well as I do that Noah built the ark."—*Ex.*

While Moses was not a college man,
And never played football,
In rushes he was said to be
The first one of them all.—*Ex.*

Employer—You say that your habits are all correct?

Allen—Yes, sir.

Employer (after a moment's pause)—Do you drink?

Allen (absent-mindedly)—Thanks! Don't care if I do.—*Ex.*

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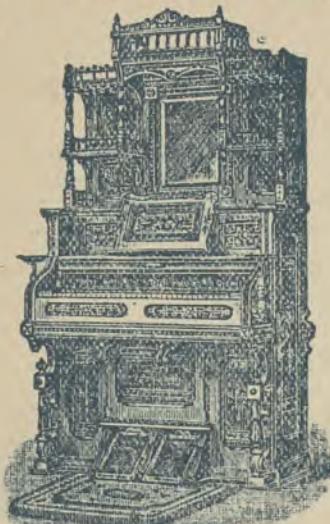
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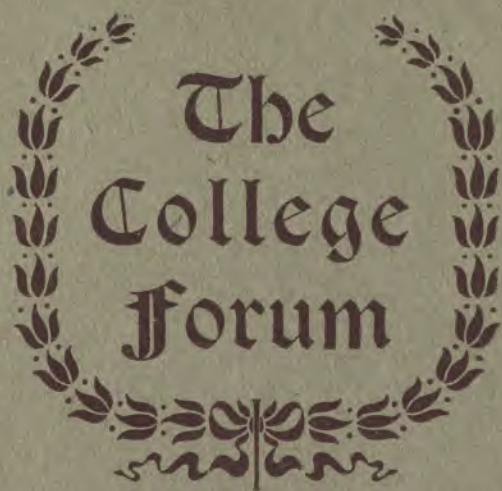
Winter Term begins January 2, 1900; Spring Term, March 27.
For further information, address:

President Hervin U. Roop, Ph. D.,
ANNVILLE, PA.

Vol. XII.

No. 10.

FEBRUARY, 1900.



The title 'The College Forum' is enclosed within a decorative wreath. The wreath is composed of two concentric circles of stylized floral or leaf-like motifs. The inner circle is larger and more prominent, while the outer circle is smaller and forms a border. The title text is centered within this wreath.

The College Forum

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE,
Annville, Pa.

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THE COLLEGE FORUM.

Vol. XII.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 10.

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EDITORIAL.

The Frontispiece.

The Frontispiece presents to the readers of the FORUM its editorial staff and business managers, the class relationship of whom can be seen above. It will be noticed that there are only three new faces in FORUM circles. While there comes to us somewhat of a feeling of pride, in that, that we have been honored by an election to these positions, yet, this is accompanied with a keen discernment of the responsibility which rests upon us—a responsibility, however, which must not entirely be placed upon the staff but, as well, upon the student body whose duty it is to contribute articles and news in general. May we suggest that those, who write for the FORUM, choose subjects suitable for a college paper and treated in the best possible manner; and, may these productions be handed to us carefully written, punctuated, and paragraphed. This will save time for us and, at the same time, will avoid misunderstandings. We desire suggestions from our readers and will adopt them, provided, we deem them to contribute to the betterment of the paper. We thank

the students and friends for their prompt response to the demands made upon them for the present number and earnestly hope that such may continue to be the case.

* * *

A Spirit of Peace.

That war is something terrible, is declared by every one who has engaged in it, or who has in any way experienced its deadly ravages. This is admitted and believed by all thoughtful people whether they have had actual experience in war or not. War is not only terrible in its nature, but, it is uncertain in its results: and, generally, we may say, its treacherous and withering hand sweeps farther and wider than is expected.

It must be remembered, too, that war is losing none of its hideousness with the passage of time. It has ever been destructive in the past; it is more destructive now, with the more formidable weapons in use. In the past, no one has been able to prophesy with any degree of accuracy, what would be the end or extent of a war begun. Who, at the present time, with the world's population vastly increased, with the world's commerce infinitely more extensive and competitive, with the interests of the nations more wide-spread, and the interests of one nation becoming the interests of every other nation, who, we say, would venture to predict the end of an international conflict? Who would dare to say, dogmatically, that even a conflict, small when entered into, would not lead to extended complications and untold bloodshed? Certainly no one would attempt anything more than a vague conjecture in either of these instances.

For these reasons, along with many others, we must conclude that there are few things which the world stands more in need of to-day, than the existence of an all-pervading spirit of peace. A universal spirit of peace is the only thing that will insure a continued state of peace. Before we can rest satisfied that the peace of the world is insured against the interruptions of gigantic conflicts, there must be that love of peace, that appreciation of the blessings of peace, which will not only create a dislike for war, but, consummate dread of it; which will look upon war as a monster and, with but the rarest exceptions, as a fool-hardy resort.

We give a little room for exceptions for the reason that there may arise, even at this late day, instances in which a resort to arms is justifiable. So long as there are individuals in every

nation, whom it is right to send the police after, so long as there are people in the world, who will stir up insurrection for selfish ends, in direct violation of just laws, so long as there nations which make it their business to render subjects to a system of bondage and extortion, so long, may there arise instances in which it is right to resort to arms. But, if the hearts of men are pervaded by a full appreciation and love of peace, war will be confined to its proper sphere. It will be resorted to only when nothing else is effective; when all promoters of justice agree that it will remove more misery than it will bring, or save more life than it will sacrifice.

War, entered into under such conditions, will end as soon as the evil, it was instituted to remove, has been crushed. Neither will there be the danger that other nations, looking on, will spring up and say—"Our honor has been trampled upon," for, all will look upon the war as a just one. We repeat, therefore, that it is the duty of every christian person to do all in his power to promote a spirit of peace.

* * *

Kentucky

Situation.

It is to be hoped that the disgraceful proceedings, in Kentucky, will soon end. Already too long, this nation has been compelled to blush with shame at the political trickery and lawlessness that has been carried on in that State. It seems that there have been mistakes made on both sides and we are not inclined to pass an opinion here, but surely, there is a better way to settle the difficulty than by shooting each other. Kentucky is not the only State in which there is political fraud. Pennsylvania, the State of which we are proud to be natives, has not always been free from political corruption, yet, in the end, we believe that right will prevail and usually settle our difficulties at the ballot box.



Our Great Nation.

Between the sixty-seventh and the one hundred and twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and the twenty-ninth and forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, there extends a strip of country which is inhabited by a remarkable peo-

ple. This country stretches through the heart of the North Temperate zone, making the climatic conditions all that could be desired. Rectangular in shape, it forms, in its physical outline, a compact structure. Surrounded, for the larger part, by the ocean and ramified by a network of waterways, it is naturally adapted for commercial transactions. Dotted with hills and mountains, whose bosoms are filled with an inexhaustible supply of coal and iron, it freely yields the raw materials which have given rise to the greatest manufacturing enterprises in the world. Its valleys and lowlands, covered with a rich soil, at once make it a fertile field for agricultural pursuits. This country is indeed naturally great and, through good fortune, is inhabited by a nation equally as great.

This nation is the most cosmopolitan and yet, the most singular in existence. There is no beautiful legend which traces its existence and birth back to a certain unitary family, but it is composed of individuals, whose ancestors represent almost any and every civilized nation on the globe. The European nations have poured their thousands upon this land. These various elements, by a process of composition, have been united and, today, make up the most energetic and versatile nation on the earth. These different conditions of the people, who, in the main have entered this land for civil and religious freedom, have been welded together most auspiciously, and, out of the mixture, has been formed a people with a distinct national spirit. Equality of rights and freedom to all, is the keynote to which all give assent. Favoritism to none and a fair chance to all, is their belief.

This nation is a great one in the establishment and maintenance of its government. Think of a nation—seventy millions of people—ruling itself by a system of government in which the functions of government are all present and equitably distributed and discharged. The government, we possess, is more powerful to execute its laws than any other in the world and yet it is unable to tyrannize over its own subjects. The history of our government shows that it has been an absolute force in hours of great moment, and yet, a splendid boom to all its citizens on every occasion and in every condition.

Our nation is a great one in its history. There is no one who can justly mingle so much pride and patriotism in the penning of the annals of his country as the American historian. Although

our nation is but a little more than a century old, it has shown itself a marvel. The history of its rulers is the history of great men, not of tyrants. Our foreign and domestic policies, in charge of the most able statesmen and diplomats of their time, have always been tactful and honest. In military tactics and the marshaling of armies, American generalship has outwitted and baffled the military powers of the whole world.

In science and art, we have held our own with modern nations, while, in inventions, we are a prodigy. We have given our share to literature, while, for the education of the masses, we have set up a system of schools that is working wonders. Churches, keeping alive the spirit of Christianity, are within the reach of all, and every one has access to them and allowed to worship unmolested. Our nation is a great one in benevolence. The great heart of the American people has always extended a helping hand to the famine-stricken and oppressed at home and abroad. They have spent more, publicly and through private individuals, for philanthropic and benevolent purposes than any other nation. Our nation is, indeed, a great one in many respects, but, to its discredit, it has also its vices which, at times, seem very stupendous.

Looking at the great powers of Europe, with all that they boast off, and, staring the evils of our Country square into the face, we still conclude that ours is the greatest and grandest nation which has ever existed. Long may it live.

LAS.



Die Veilchen.

My dear Marion:—

It may seem strange to you to receive a valentine at this early date, but, knowing your fondness for violets, and, feeling sure that they would be acceptable at any time, I have chosen this opportunity to tell you of a jolly lark for February fourteenth. Life has been exceedingly monotonous around here since the holidays, with nothing to do but grind, grind, grind; and stag parties are such tiresome affairs, especially, when one knows that there is a Seminary, full of jolly girls, less than two miles away. Now our plan is to have a wagon-party on the evening of St. Valentine's Day and we want you and Miss Hart and the Misses Van Bert-

land to accompany us. Of course, I know that the ogress will never permit you to go, but, I have noticed that the fire-escape runs past your window and, I am sure, that you can get out that way. Now, if you examine the violets, you will find my silver pencil concealed under the flowers, and, if you think that you cannot possibly make your escape, send it to me at once. Otherwise, meet me at the oak tree, at the south end of the campus, at half past eight o'clock.

Yours as ever,

JACK.

This was the note she held in her trembling hands. Her cold, blue eyes snapped and her gray, cork-screw curls fairly danced with indignation.

Ogress, indeed! So that was the title she had won for herself! Was she really so hard and unsympathetic to the girls? As she looked back upon her career, as preceptress, she was filled with remorse. What right had she to dictate to the girls about their correspondents, and to examine their mail before they had received it?

But, no, she would not waste her time in idle regrets and in self-reproach, for, after all, it was only a thoughtless schoolboy's remark. She would send the flowers and the note to Miss Raymond immediately, and await the result.

Would the girls dare to do so rash an act as that? Would they forget for a moment that expulsion would be the penalty?

But, as her eye fell on the flowers, her stern features relaxed and her face assumed a dreamy expression. She was thinking of one who had been passionately fond of violets and who had been dearer than life to her.

How well she remembered the day when, young and light-hearted, she had set out in company with her aunt to see her soldier boy who was then in camp; how slowly the train moved, and how angry she was when it lingered an hour at a lonely place in the mountains! But her anger was soon dispelled, for, with a little cry of joy, she perceived that the side of the mountain was blue with violets, and, in a short time, she had picked a great bunch of them. Would she ever forget how handsome he was in his uniform, and how fondly he looked down upon her and murmured "die Veilchen?" But that was all past. He had died in battle, and her life was cold and cheerless.

Were those tears dropping upon the flowers? Surely, she had not yielded to such a weak impulse.

Suddenly the bell aroused her to her responsibilities. Should she send the note to Miss Raymond? A great love for the girls suddenly sprung into her heart, and she was filled with a deep yearning for their affection. No, she would not subject her girls to such a temptation. She would send only the flowers to Miss Raymond who should be none the wiser and could enjoy them with a clear conscience.

The evening of St. Valentine's Day was bright and beautiful. The moon, rising majestically in her course, shed her kindly beams over the slumbering earth. On the Seminary Campus all was silent save the tramp, tramp of the watchman as he traveled his nightly rounds. Suddenly, the distant rumble of wheels broke the solemn stillness. The watchman stopped and listened; yes, the sound was drawing nearer; now it ceased. Soon he spied the figure of a young man stealthily gliding among the shadows in the southern end of the Campus. He hastened to the oak tree and, to the great amazement of the youth, he handed him a silver pencil and a card on which was written, "Compliments of the Ogress."

N. E. S., '00.



Estimates of Washington.

John B. McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, one of our most brilliant historians, has said, "General Washington is known to us, and President Washington. But George Washington is an unknown man." Notwithstanding the numerous biographies which have been written, nearly all of which are based on the most careful research of family and state papers, this statement cannot be disputed. There are several reasons for this. One is, that the eulogist, the prose writer, and the poet have, in their admiration for the man, misrepresented him to us. There is a tendency, even in the boasted enlightenment of the nineteenth century, to invest a hero with a mythical character. The sentiment, which caused the Greeks and Romans to worship their forefathers, is no less prevalent to-day, with the exception that it has lost its religious flavor. As a result of mistaken eulogy and erroneous theories of ardent admirers, we look upon Washington as one standing

apart from his contemporaries—of extraordinary mental ability, of remarkable moral force—one incapable of being “in all points tempted like as we are.” Another reason for this false estimate of Washington is the myth as published by one who called himself “rector of Mt. Vernon.” Mason Weems wrote a short biography of him which had little historical value but sufficient literary merit to bring it into the homes of the mass of the people. It was widely read, finding its way to the mechanic’s bench and to the house of the farmer, forming a part of the outfit of each emigrant train which ventured beyond the boarders of civilization, and treasured as much by the young adventurer as was the *Iliad*, by Alexander the Great. This biography contained the anecdote of the cherry tree, which is still being handed down from one generation to another among the less enlightened class so that the story has become a part of the tradition of the people. The Washington of Weems is a character far removed from the real man. He furnishes an endless theme for jokes and burlesque on the part of the American humorist. On each recurring 22d of February, the newspaper caricaturist uses this Washington to good effect. It is altogether unreasonable to think of Washington as the blameless boy and the equally faultless and uninteresting man we find in this work.

However, Washington was a hard man to know. He was a silent man. In all the volumes of Sparks’ “Letters and Writings of Washington” there is nothing to be found outside of business. They are silent as to the writer himself. Behind and above these myths, behind the man as portrayed by preacher and orator, behind the general and president of the historian, there was a strong and vigorous man in whose veins coursed warm, red blood, and in whose heart were the ordinary passions of men and a deep sympathy for humanity, and in whose head were far-reaching thoughts. He was “the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation’s life.” This nobility of character, which has assumed the mythical, was recognized not only by his contrymen, but also by those whom we would least expect to do honor to him. February 9th, 1800, nearly two months after the death of Washington, was a gala day in Paris. By proclamation of Napoleon, the spoils, captured in Egypt, were displayed in a triumphant procession in the Champ de Mars. A feature, altogether out of harmony with the rejoicing incident to this pageant, was the crape hung from the

standards and flags; and, after the procession, the dignitaries of the land repaired to the Temple of Mars to hear an eloquent eulogy delivered on Washington. This eulogy was followed by a decree of the First Consul that a statue should be erected to George Washington on one of the squares of Paris. Coincident with these marks of respect by a people against whom, at the time of his death, Washington was arming his countrymen, tradition says that the Channel fleet of the nation from whom he had just wrested the empire of the West lowered its flags to half mast as a token of grief. This is the more remarkable because the English have always been unsparing critics of everything American.

In other countries Washington is better known than the country whose existence was made possible by the foundations as established by him. In the great monument, erected to his memory on the banks of the Potomac, are stones sent from all parts of the world. Greece sent a fragment of the Parthenon. Brazil, Switzerland, Turkey, Japan, and Siam made contributions of native stone. On the block sent by China is an inscription ascribing to Washington qualities greater than those of its own heroes. The tribute ends with these words: "Can any man of ancient or modern times fail to pronounce Washington peerless?"

And so will he ever continue to be loved and esteemed by men, for they see, embodied in him, all the noblest possibilities of humanity.

W. C. ARNOLD, '03.



Copper Deposits in Northern Michigan.

(Continued from last number.)

Since the opening of these first modern mines the growth of the copper industry has been phenomenal. Capital and labor began to flow in a never ending stream to this region of treasure, and machinery is being perfected and added to the mine equipment until, today, some of them stand second to none on the globe; the winch has been superseded by the giant hoisting drums and engines that make it possible to draw from the mine, with the greatest ease, the nine-ton skip carrying nine or ten tons of copper and rock; old mauls and gravity stamps have been supplanted by great steam stamps that strike blows of several foot-tons and

crush the most refractory rock like so much dried clay; the introduction of the diamond drill has changed mining from a game of hazard, more or less skillfully played, to a legitimate industry in which there is scarcely a greater element of chance than in a well conducted manufacturing or commercial establishment. With the diamond drill a hole can be lowered a mile in depth, and the drill core thus becomes a matter of record of the sequence of strata. For exploratory purposes, it undeniably stands without an equal.

The earliest of these mines were opened on fissure veins and worked primarily for the ores (black oxide and green carbonate) of copper, but, on digging to no great depths, the ores were found to diminish in volume while a peculiar red "rock" increased to the extent of alarming the Cornish miners, who in England were accustomed to mine for the ores only (the copper not occurring native); therefore they considered it an ill omen for the mining industry in Michigan, but they finally came to the virgin copper, and even this was finally exhausted in some of the fissure veins.

With the consciousness that the fissure veins would all sooner or later be exhausted, the miners applied themselves assiduously to the copper bearing rocks containing the copper deposited in one or another of its many varying forms from finely specular to large hackly masses of many tons in weight. At the present time not one of the miners would for a moment think of merely opening up a mine on a fissure vein when machinery may be procured for separating the copper from the rocks—usually anygdaloid.

The term anygdaloid, from a Greek word for almond, does not refer to the kind of rock but to the rock texture. When lava is cooling, the escaping gas and steam, owing to their expansive force, have a tendency to form almond-shaped or elliptical cavities or cells in the upper portion of the flow. These cavities are afterward drawn out into elongated and irregular shapes by the flowing motion of the lava. The porous character of the rock, thus produced, renders it liable to infiltrating mineral water, and, in course of time, the cavities are partially or completely filled with copper, which may have been deposited like some minerals from solutions; most likely by galvanism. The copper penetrates the other minerals in finer reticulated films, or in delicate leaflets, or it has adapted itself in coarser masses to the interstices left between the other minerals; more rarely it is found in druse cavities and could then develop itself in its own crystalline form in manifold modi-

fications, which are highly esteemed by naturalists, and, more especially, by a tribe of curiosity hunters who offer fabulous prices for them. The large masses of copper are generally found imbedded in calcspar, associated with laumonite, prehnite and epidote.

The copper is quite irregularly distributed in the rock belts of which there are no less than ten thruout the range; the richer portions of the belts are copiously interspersed with large shot-like grains, and also with branching hackly masses of the metal which have moulded themselves after the shape of pre-existing fissures and cavities in the rock; much of the copper is also contained in the amygdules in association with the other mentioned minerals, usually calcite, prehnite or delassite. Other portions of the belts are poorer and the copper contained in them occurs in small molecules. In some mines practically no selection is attempted on the poorer rock from the richer, the entire seam is taken out and the material run thru the stamp mill where, as an average result, three-fourths of one per cent of the rock mass is obtained as metallic copper, while in the better lodes it may even reach two, but in the Calumet and Hecla this reaches three per cent. The working capacity of the stamp mills is so great that this small yield of metal still leaves a profit to the company. Occasionally on the crossings of the calcspar with the amygdoloid, nests, and pockets of metallic copper and silver are found enclosed in the spar.

A large additional quantity of copper in these mines is obtained in heavy masses, often many tons weight, which are deposited into crevices of the amygdaloidal belts in association with calcspar, and sometimes with porcelain-like datolite masses or other accompanying minerals.

(To be continued.)

HOWARD E. ENDERS, '97.



Lecture.

On Tuesday evening, January 30th, Hon. George R. Wendling delivered in the College Chapel his famous lecture on Saul of Tarsus. This was the fourth number in the series of lectures and entertainments for the year, and it is but just to say that none, thus far have been more pleasing. Owing to the wide reputation of Mr. Wendling, and, because of the strong testimonials to his

ability as an orator, all anticipated something great; yet, if we are to judge from the general expression of opinion at the close of the lecture, the anticipations of everyone were fully realized.

The lecturer dealt with the personage of Saul of Tarsus, rather than, Paul the Apostle. He presented most vividly the superior qualities and marks of greatness inherent in the character of Paul, aside from those supernatural influences brought to bear upon his life. Paul's amazing courage, his breadth of thought and feeling, and his ability as an orator, were the three features most strongly emphasized.

There is no other example, in all human history, of such unwavering courage and sublime heroism as that of Paul; not even in such men as Moses and Elijah. Paul never doubted the genuineness of his experience on the way to Damascus, but, ever conscious of the grandeur of his calling, he pressed on through constantly increasing dangers and persecution to a glorious end.

Few men have had the depth of mind, or, the fertility of thought which Paul had. He may be regarded as the Shakespeare of Christianity. The best intellects of eighteen hundred years have been sounding the heights and depths of his utterances. In his letter to the Romans, he sweeps over the entire scope of human emotions.

As an orator, Paul has few if any equals. It is the custom, in the study of oratory, to set Paul aside as being too religious. This is a mistake and shows that people do not recognize his oratorical genius. While the other great orators of the world, such as Demosthenes, Burke, Henry, and Webster, have won renown through their excellence in some specific feature of oratory, it is left to Paul to have combined all the qualities of the true orator, and thus to have been able to suit his style to the occasion. Paul possessed not only perfect self-poise, but, that most important of all the requisites of an orator, true earnestness.



Junior Rhetorical.

The first division of the Junior Class held its public rhetorical, on Saturday evening, January 27, in the College Chapel. An appreciative audience was assembled to hear the Junior orators, who delivered their orations in a creditable manner.

The programme rendered is as follows:

INVOCATION	
Piano—Valse,	<i>Marek</i>
Lena Owens.	
ORATION—Our Priceless Heritage,	W. H. Burd.
EULOGY—Garret A. Hobart,	Emma F. Loos.
ORATION—The Boss in Politics,	H. H. Baish.
VOCAL SOLO—Fairest Maiden,	<i>Lucatoni</i>
Reba Lehman.	
ORATION—The Responsibility of Man,	K. Kuyoomjian.
ORATION—The Greatest Evil,	F. B. Emenheiser.
ORATION—The Enduring Monument,	M. W. Brunner.
PIANO—Trot de Cavalier,	<i>Rubinstein</i>
Lillian G. Kreider.	
ORATION—Voices of the Past,	E. M. Balsbaugh.
EULOGY—Dwight L. Moody,	S. F. Daugherty.
VOCAL SOLO—Still is the Night,	<i>Bohm</i>
Arabella Batdorf.	

Banquet.

Friday evening, February 2, was made an occasion of festivity by the members of the Junior and Senior classes, who, at that time, shared in the pleasures of a banquet provided under the auspices of the former class. The banquet was held at the Hotel Eagle, whither, at the appointed hour, all were taken by cab and where the early part of the evening was spent in social conversation and song.

At 10.30, the dining hall was thrown open and the ladies and gentlemen of both classes, numbering in all forty-one persons, entered to partake of the rich feast prepared. The decorations were lavender and white, the colors of the Senior class, and orange and black, the Junior colors.

The toastmaster of the evening was Mr. H. H. Baish who congratulated the two classes on the friendly relations existing between them, and, in an appropriate manner, spoke of the auspiciousness of the occasion.

The first toast, "Our College," was responded to by Mr. Galen D. Light. Mr. Light said that L. V. C. stands for a grand motto, "Labor vincit culpas," meaning "Labor conquers defects." L. V. C. also stands for Light, Vigor, and Courtship. Light represents our intellectual development, Vigor, our physical

development, and Courtship, our social development. The speaker's remarks were well received.

Mr. A. E. Shroyer responded to the toast "Our Faculty." He called attention to the characteristics of each member of the faculty in a way that delighted all.

The toast, "Senior Characteristics" was responded to in an able manner, by W. O. Roop, who said that the Seniors possessed the characteristics, desire to be something, kindness, appetite, and honesty. After eulogizing the farmer, he advised the Seniors to be farmers. He commended their honesty by saying that he saw them go to the class-room for a test, and jail rather than be dishonest.

The toast, "Our Boys," was responded to in a creditable manner, by Miss Arabella Batdorf. Mr. D. M. Oyer ably defended the other side in response to the toast, "Our Girls."

The banquet proved a success in every way, and reflected credit upon the class which gave it. The following was the menu:

	Oysters on half shell	
	Potage	
	Green Turtle Hotel de Eagle	
	Consume Deslignac	
	Pot-au-Feu	
	Queen Olives	
Celery	Apple Sauce	Cold Slaw
	Cold Meats	
	Boneless Chicken au Glace Transparent	
	Roasts	
	Turkey	
	Turkey with oyster sauce	
Brown Gravy		Cranberry Sauce
	Entrees	
	Parson Victims mangled a la Petits Pois	
Oyster Salad		Deviled Crabs
	Vegetables	
Sugar Corn		Sweet Potatoes
	String Beans	
French Peas		Glazed Onions
	Asparagus on Toast	
	Desserts	
Mince Pie		English Plum Pudding
	Bisque Ice Cream with Custard	
Oranges		Bananas
	Malaga Grapes	
Figs		Dates
	Raisins	

Assorted Nuts		Confectioneries
Crackers	Cheese Tea	Coffee



Caught on a Fly.

Hello!

Peninsula!!!

Jr.—Sr. Banquet!!!!

Freshmen are playing marbles.

Prof.—What is a theory?

N—S——y,—A theory is a fact in embryo.

Dr.——,—(To a young Senior.) You must use *tact* to get around.

Miss K.——,—I have tried to use it all year but find it more convenient for gentlemen.

G. M. S-o-e,—(In Geology.) Cephalopods have *ten-tackles*. (tentacles).

In all probability we will soon hear of an exciting foot-ball game scheduled between Squids and Cuttle-fishes.

H.—C.—Olorum,—(To witness) What day did you see the victim in the room where the crime was committed?

Sh---s---y,—Your Honor, most excellent H.—C.—Olorum, I don't know; ain't *remarkable* for the day.

A new postal system has recently been instituted, which has reached its perfection in the class-room. Thus far it has progressed rapidly under the general management of Mr. C. E. S——e with Miss L. K——r as first assistant. The printiple matter exchanged has been rubber boxes, notes, love letters, dates, smiles, chestnuts, and other merchandise.

Dr. R—Suggest some name to illustrate a concept.

Miss K——. Mr. Jones.

Hostess,—Miss B——f. Will you have an apple?
Miss B,—Yes, thank you, I will take apple, *Core* and all.

Sophy,—Why is Miss L——n like a swelled headed pullet?
Fresh,—Because she must have the Roop.



Philo Notes.

The annual election of the editorial staff and board of managers, held on January 5th, which, for some reason, did not appear in the January number of the FORUM, resulted in the election of the following persons:—Editor-in-Chief, Galen D. Light, '00; Associate Editors, H. E. Spessard, '00; H. H. Baish, '01; A. C. T. Sumner, '02, and C. W. Christman, '03. The former business managers S. F. Daugherty, '01, and H. L. Eichinger, '03, were re-elected. On account of the increasing business of the FORUM, a third business manager, W. C. Arnold, '03, was elected.

Two new members, Titus H. Kreider, and Herbert U. Risser, have joined the society.

The new library catalogue containing a list of almost one thousand books, is now ready for distribution. They can be obtained by calling upon the librarian.

On February 23, a joint session will be held with the Clio society. The evening will be devoted to short stories and short story writers. We anticipate an enjoyable time.

J. WALTER ESBENSHADE, '03.



Ikalo Notes.

“Work is the law of success.” Knowing the truth of their law, K. L. S. is making great efforts, and success is being realized. All the regular meetings have been sources of great intellectual improvement, and earnest zeal is shown in the business meetings. “Tout bien ou rien;” “Do it well or not at all” is the impelling sentiment.

During the past month, the society has been especially honored by the presence of Prof. Lehman and wife, Prof. B. F. Daugherty

and wife, and Prof. Shenk. With earnestness they commend the work of the society, encourage its members, and exhort all to a still greater activity along literary lines.

During the month, Messrs. I. Winey and H. F. Rhoad have determined to climb to the height of intellectual achievements under the honored banner of K. L. S.

Preparations are being made for the coming anniversary and the society will be represented by Messrs. Shroyer, '00, Long, '00, Rupp, '01, and Derickson, '02. The Rev. Samuel J. Evers, A. B., B. D., of Glenbrook, Connecticut, will be the honorary orator.

The ninth of March will be the climax of the Winter term's work—an "Educational Evening" to be spent with our Clio sisters. Each one is looking forward to a "feast of good things" and to all who wonder what these may be, we say "Come and see."

DONALD J. COWLING, '02.



Y. M. C. A.

Messrs. Galen D. Light and D. J. Cowling have been elected delegates to the State Convention which meets at Williamsport, February 22-25.

A number of membership cards were issued during the month. Almost all the young men in College are now members of the Y. M. C. A. The meetings every Sunday afternoon are largely attended and full of interest.

Prof. Schlichter gave a good address on "City Missions" and Miss Lehman read an instructive paper on "Porto Rican Missions" at the monthly missionary meeting on January 28.

The Day of Prayer for Students on February 11, was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who attended the services in the Chapel.

Rev. C. E. Hurlburt, of Philadelphia, lead the Sunday morning service. He also spoke at the afternoon meeting in the Chapel before a large audience of students and citizens of Annville.

There were several conversions and many expressed a desire to live nearer to Christ.

It is hoped that, ere long, every student in the College will be an active Christian.

Conservatory of Music.

On Saturday evening, February 10, the students of the Conservatory Department gave their thirteenth recital in the College Chapel. The effort was a most entertaining one and was enjoyed by a large audience, composed not only of College students and citizens of Annville, but, many friends of the College from Lebanon and other points. The following is the program as rendered—

PIANO—Polonaise in D,	<i>Chopin.</i>
Mary Horstick.	
VOCAL DUET—Rose of Love,	<i>Cowen.</i>
Lillie Kreider, Mary Zacharias.	
PIANO—Nocturne, C minor,	<i>Chopin.</i>
Arabella Batdorf.	
PIANO—La Favorita,	<i>Ascher.</i>
Emily Loose.	
VOCAL SOLO—Ave Maria,	<i>Bach-Gounod.</i>
Anna Kreider.	
Piano, Lena Owens. Organ, H. Oldham.	
Violin, Fred Light.	
PIANO—Rhapsodie, 14,	<i>Liszt.</i>
Carrie Fretz.	
CHORAL HYMN—“Hear My Prayer,”	<i>Mendelssohn.</i>
Soprano solo, Alta Booth.	
Piano, Lena Owens. Organ, H. Oldham,	
and Choral Class.	
PIANO—Valse in E,	<i>Moskowski.</i>
Mabel Manbeck.	
PIANO—(a) Mazurka, in B flat,	<i>Chopin.</i>
(b) Polonaise, in C sharp,	<i>Chopin.</i>
(c) Legende,	<i>Wieniawski.</i>
(d) Gavotte,	<i>Silas.</i>
Herbert Oldham.	



Alumni et Alumnae.

'99.

Mr. Mahlon Miller, who has been employed at the Cash Register, Dayton, Ohio, was recently elected to their roll of honor for offering some valuable suggestions.

'97.

Mr. N. C. Schlichter recently gave an address on “English Literature” at Irving College.

'94.

Hon. J. Dixon Rice, who is becoming proficient at the bar in Chambersburg, entertained Dr. Roop, February 9th.

'94.

Rev. and Mrs. David S. Eshelman were called to Dayton, Ohio, to attend the funeral of her mother, February 10th.

'91.

Miss L. M. Quigley was the guest of Miss Mary Shenk, for several days.

'88.

Hon. W. M. Hain has recently risen to prominence at the bar in Harrisburg.

,87.

Hon. C. H. Backenstoe is likewise becoming distinguished in the same profession.

'85.

Rev. J. A. Lyter visited Dr. Roop.

'77.

We wish to put Mr. Geo. W. Gensmer on the list of our truly loyal alumni. This has recently been illustrated by his liberal donation to the furnishing of our new Music Hall.



Locals.

Mrs. Vallerchamp spent some time with her daughters, Misses Jennie and Clara Vallerchamp.

Rev. U. S. G. Renn, pastor of the U. B. Church, Ephrata, Pa., paid his nephew, Mr. W. J. Sanders, '02, a short visit on January 31.

Mr. I. E. Fisher preached for Rev. C. E. Boughter, in West Lebanon U. B. Church, Tuesday evening, January 30.

Revs. R. R. Butterwick, '01, and A. K. Weir, '00, the former in charge of Sinking Spring circuit; the latter of St. John's, resumed their college work on Monday, January 29. They were conducting a series of revival services at their respective charges.

Mr. D. Brandt returned home on account of sickness. We trust he is convalescing.

Mr. Alfred Sumner, '02, conducted missionary services at

Shippensburg U. B. Church, both morning and evening of Feb. 4. He addressed the Y. M. C. A. of said town in the afternoon.

Mr. W. R. Kohr and Miss Nettie Lockeman were visited by their mothers, Mrs. D. W. Kohr and Mrs. H. L. Lockeman, both of York, Pa.

Miss Ruth Vallerchamp spent some time with her sisters Misses Jennie and Clara Vallerchamp.

Miss Nora Spayd, '00, enjoyed for a few days, the company of her cousin, Miss Bess Seltzer.

Pres. Roop entertained some of his friends at dinner.

Messrs. R. R. Butterwick, Seth A. Light, and G. D. Light attended a Valentine Sociable, given by the Twentieth Century Club, of Jonestown, on February 14.

An Entertainment under the auspices of the Athletic Association was given in the College Chapel, on February 22.



Exchanges.

Among our most welcome exchanges, this month, is the *Otterbein Aegis*. The first article in the *Aegis* on "Originality" is worthy of careful reading. The editorials are also up to date.

A "Porto Rican Idyl," in the *Dickinsonian*, is one of the best short stories we have read in the January exchanges.

The literary department of the Western Maryland College Monthly is far above the average, this month.

The *Graphic* deplores the lack of class spirit at Hedding College. A little generous rivalry and class pride is certainly a desirable auxiliary to College life.

The *Lesbian Herald* from the Woman's College, Frederick, Md., was read with considerable interest. The poem, "There Isn't a Man in Sight," appealed especially to the Exchange Editor.

"The Parson's Plan," a short story in *The Eatonian*, should be read by all bashful young men. The editorial department did not do the paper justice last month.

One of the most interesting and attractive pages of the *Criterion* is the one on which the editorial staff appears. The high literary standing of this publication is now accounted for.

We desire to acknowledge the following exchanges:—*Otterbein Aegis*, *The Eatonian*, *Gates Index*, *The Criterion*, *Emerson College Magazine*, *The Mirror*, *The Comenian*, *The Lesbian Herald*, *The Hedding Graphic*, *The Mercersburg Monthly*, *The Phoenix*, *Western Maryland College Monthly*, *Ursinus College Bulletin*, *The Dickinsonian*, *The Red and Blue*, *The Indian Helper*, and the *Pennsylvania Chautauquan*.

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EDITORIAL.

Potency

of Unity.

“Unity is strength” has become a time-worn expression, whose truth is verified daily on every hand. Small particles of atoms form the molecules which produce the sturdy oak that scorns the howling tempests; little drops of water make the boundless tides of the ocean; little grains of sand make the solid portion of our globe. Could these small things have produced such marvelous results had there not been a union between them? No! The grammarians differ as to which of the two sentences is correct—one and one is two, and one and one are two. Relative to our subject, we fall in with the former, for the idea of plurality is swallowed in that of unity. Every variation from unity is a step towards plurality and nullity. Our world and the measureless waste of the heavens, where sway in perpetual motion thousands of worlds, is the product of the great Triune Unity. The marvelous engines and machines of the present day are so, because of the exquisite agreement in their several component parts. The world's greatest battles have been won by those victorious, because there was unity of purpose in

THE COLLEGE FORUM.

their midst. "United, we stand ; divided we fall." If a single person is linked to the Trinity in Unity, we are assured that he will be able to chase a thousand and put ten thousand to flight.

* * *

Definiteness vs. Indefiniteness. A ship without a rudder could not make an easy cut in the waves any more than a student would with no definiteness in his studies. Even though the ship, after months of laborious toil, may ultimately reach harbor, yet, how much earlier would she have reached, had she had a rudder—that which, although not propelling her, yet directs her course even safely between Scylla and Charybdis. How much time and health and money and labour would many a student save if he had more definiteness in his studies. It creates push for your work ; gives vigor to your manhood. As a drop of water falling continually on the solid ground, though at first but to scatter in different directions, yet, with a definite blow at a definite spot, the ground will at last yield; so definiteness will finally realize its end. To be definite is to be purposeful. To be indefinite is to be idle ; to be idle is to be lazy ; to be lazy is to be good for nothing. So much difference there is between the two as is between day and night. The one stimulates you to do something ; the other disqualifies you, even though you could do anything. Let there be definiteness in everything you do.

* * *

Are the Boers Right? Any person, acquainted with the South African affairs, cannot but have a feeling of pity for the Boers. Only hard-heartedness can prevent us from sympathizing with them, if we but reflect and appreciate the hardships and struggles to which these people have subjected themselves. But sympathy is not approval. Is not our enthusiasm, in many parts of the United States, running too high ? Are we not apt to forget to review the causes leading up to the present war, and frame our opinions from mere superficial accounts, which we may chance to gather from the daily accounts of the war ? Since the agreement between Great Britain and the South African Republic, consenting to the restoration of the independence of the Transvaal State, granting to all persons, who remained loyal to Her Majesty in the

hostilities during the time of the convention in 1884, that, "They should have full liberty to reside in the country, with the enjoyment of all civil rights, and the protection of their persons and property." The Boers have looked upon the growth of the foreign population with alarm and chagrin, and the present struggle is but the outgrowth of their jealousy. It is true they have been fighting for their freedom; but the object of this freedom has lodged in it the hope, that they may more successfully oppress the Anglo-Saxon immigrants, namely the Uitlanders. No American values freedom more than the Boers. But they are fighting for freedom, which will deprive others of freedom, that they may establish a kingdom of blood which shall prevent Anglo-Saxons from enjoying what they think to be a special heritage. The Boers are wrong. The English are right and are fighting for a cause which the American people would fight for under similar circumstances. The Boers will receive better freedom than they ever had under the old oligarchy. We need to extend our sympathy to the English while fighting for the good of humanity; just as they so freely did to us in our late war against Spanish Tyranny.



Sources of the Constitution of United States.

Greater credit was never given to American constructive statesmanship than when Mr. Gladstone said: "As the British Constitution is the most subtle organism that has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." Much as we may appreciate the compliment Mr. Gladstone pays "The Fathers" we must dissent from his inference that in framing the Constitution they broke loose from the past. Interesting, in this connection, is the statement of Mr. James Bryce when he says, "There is little in this Constitution that is absolutely new. There is much that is as old as the Magna Charta."

American writers also hold diverse views upon this subject. In an admirable work entitled, "The Sources of the Constitution of the United States," the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens finds an English origin for most of the cardinal features. On the other hand, Mr. Sidney George Fisher, after a careful study of colonial char-

ter and constitutions, concludes that the Constitution is evolved out of the political experience of the colonists, representing the best thought on the subject as these English and American authorities do, the question is what parts of the Constitution are original? What is derived from England, and what is the result of the political experience of the colonists?

In the first place it is to be observed that England has no written constitution. True, she has the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights but these are not constitutions in the American sense for they do not create governments.

The colonies of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield were the pioneers in constitution making. The people of these colonies were emigrants from Massachusetts, and they modelled their constitution on the government of Massachusetts as it had developed under the charter of 1629. Being outside the jurisdiction of Massachusetts or of any other colony, they were free to act without any outside interference. They framed the famous "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut," which Mr. Bryce calls the first truly political written Constitution in history." This constitution provides for a legislature or general court, a governor, and magistrates very much like the "assistants to the governor" in Massachusetts. The magistrates are elected by the people and are given judicial power. The right of impeachment is vested in the general court.

From this time until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, there was a gradual development in the process of constitution making. In West Jersey, in the "Fundamental Laws Agreed Upon" appears the statement that "The Constitution must not be violated by the assembly, and any assemblyman moving anything unconstitutional shall on proof of seven eye-witnesses be proceeded against as a traitor." Later in Penn's "Frame of Government," 1682-83, provision is made for amending the Constitution. It could be done "by the consent of the governor and six parts in seven of the Council and Assembly." In these documents constitutional law is clearly differentiated from ordinary statute law—something entirely unknown in England. That the written constitution was firmly established before 1789, is evidenced by the fact that at the beginning of the Revolution when Congress advised the colonies to organize governments, all the colonies framed written constitutions with the exception of Rhode Island and Connecticut, these latter being satisfied with their liberal charters.

While the colonists were experimenting on charters and constitutions they were profoundly influenced by several theories of government. All their political philosophy was based on the theory of natural rights, the contract theory of the origin of government, and the theory of a division of powers. The theory of natural rights and the contract theory growing out of it, was largely derived from *Locke's Essay on Government* and the works of other contemporaries.

The theory of a division of powers which finds its application in the United States Constitution was taken from Montesquieu's celebrated work entitled the "Spirit of Laws." Montesquieu made a thorough study of the governments of Europe with special reference to their attitude toward civil liberty and political equality. He found the fullest enjoyment of these blessings in England and attributed it to a division of powers which separates the executive from the legislative and the judicial from both, and yet gives them sufficient control over one another to form a system of checks and balances. This principle found its way into nearly all the state constitutions and finally into the National Constitution. It was thought that without a Division of Powers there could be no assurance of liberty.

Did the convention, that framed the Constitution, copy the bicameral legislative system after the model of the British Parliament or was it a natural colonial growth? It seems to be the general impression that the Senate is modelled after the House of Lords and the House of Representatives after the Commons. In favor of this contention it may be said that in the convention that framed the Constitution the analogies and differences were frequently pointed out. On the other hand there seems to be a gradual development, for in the early history of nearly all the colonies there was a numerous body, usually representative called the General Assembly, House of Representatives or the like. Then there was a council with ill-defined power, sometimes executive, sometimes legislative, sometimes judicial. In Massachusetts, after 1629, we find this council (assistants to the governor) sitting with the whole body of freemen to enact laws. Henceforth the council as a part of the law making body is fairly well established.

In Penn's frame of 1683 the council becomes a separate upper house, and the principle of dividing the members of the council into classes, so that one-third should retire from office each year, is established.

In the Massachusetts charter of 1691 the council is to be chosen to represent certain localities or great districts, *i. e.* Maine, New Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay and the land between the Sagadahoc River and Nova Scotia. Thus colonial history lends color to the view that the Senate is a growth from the governor's council. In 1789, the bi-cameral system had been adopted by nearly all the states and little difficulty was found in this matter when it was considered by the Convention.

On the question of the executive, the colonists had sufficient experience with colonial governors and English kings to know that what was needed was a strong executive whose power was held in check by a limited tenure of office, and by the legislative and judicial departments. Thus the President is given a suspensive veto, his power of making treaties and appointments is restricted by requiring the confirmation of the Senate, and he is subject to impeachment.

Of the original features of the Constitution the greatest is the Supreme Court. This court seems necessary for a federation in which the States retain many of the attributes of sovereignty. When the colonies were English dependencies, disputes between them were referred to the British Privy Council, and while this is a precedent for referring disputes between States to a higher tribunal, there was no such institution as the Supreme Court in any Country.

The Bill of Rights, which is found in the first amendments to the Constitution, contains much that is found in the Magna Charta, the Acts of the Long Parliament, and the Bill of Rights of 1688. Such principles as the right of trial by jury, the right of impeachment and giving the representative body the initiative in matters of revenue, were fought out in England and found ready acceptance in America. The English common law remained in force in all the colonies.

It will be observed from what has been said that there is little in the Constitution that is new. This does not detract from the credit of the framers. They had differences to reconcile and compromises such as the Connecticut compromise and the three-fifths compromise were necessary. In forming a federation they had no chart to guide them. It is to their lasting credit that they framed a constitution which made possible a centralized government without destroying local self-government.

To sum up then, we would say that the American Constitution is deep-rooted in the past; that many of the principles are English in origin, changed and corrected by colonial experience; that the Supreme Court and such features as are necessary for a federation are original; and that the written constitution has its origin in America.

H. H. SHENK, A. B.



Misunderstandings.

We are confronted with the lamentable fact that much is spoken and written today which either contains no idea, or, containing it, fails to impart the meaning to the hearer or reader. That which contains no idea deserves no comment, as we all know there has been, and ever will be, a certain class of people who talk just for the sake of talking and string together on paper long meaningless groups of words, at which they can idiotically gaze with complaisant satisfaction. We can usually recognize the talker from afar off. Sometimes, however, he has the opportunity to speak in public; and, if we are so unfortunate as to be among the audience, etiquette compells us to endure it to the end. Aside from this torture, the annoyance, they are able to inflict upon us, is very small indeed.

But there is another class of unfortunates. There are people who have splendid ideas—ideas, which would make the hearers and readers happier and wiser, but, when they attempt to express their ideas, they seem ineffectual, or, if they produce any effect, it may be just the opposite of the one desired. Many well disposed people are almost despised because they have at times failed to make themselves understood.

This is a bad state of affairs for the twentieth century to see; but, it is recognized and lamented by all thinking people. Oh! the shameful familiarity of that long word *misunderstanding*. Who has not had occasion to wish that it, with the notion it represents, could be blotted out of the universe? Of all God's creation, humanity alone is endowed with reason, yet, in spite of this, misunderstanding is one of man's distinguishing attributes.

Man has reason; he has ideas; but, he has more; he has also the power to impart these ideas to a fellow creature and receive

his ideas in return. It is in this process of exchange that the misunderstanding takes place.

You go to your class room with your lesson well prepared. You are called upon to recite. You stand and say what you can. The class roars with laughter and the "Prof." credits you with a zero. Again, you think you have made arrangements to take a lady to a popular lecture. The time comes and that honor is conferred upon another. These are misunderstandings. Can they be prevented? At any rate, let us *suppose* they can and then prove it *a posteriori*. Let us, suppose we are not dealing with people who never give attention to what is being said, nor yet, with those who intentionally deceive.

The next time you have a talk with a friend (or an enemy), when his eyes meet your own, just think: Here I am, a mind, a soul, a spirit, hidden in this organized mass called the body, in direct communication with a creature similar to myself, who knows absolutely nothing of me and of whom I know absolutely nothing, except, by and thru language of some kind. You exchange your thoughts. He goes his way a part of you, and you go yours a part of him. If there has been a misunderstanding, your relations can never be the same again, for while future explanation may relieve, it cannot cure. And yet when you were talking with him, you had the conviction that, by your mutual consent, your ideas could have been clearly expressed and understood by means of language, if you had taken the time for it.

Thus we arrive at one of the causes, viz: Carelessness. We say we were hurried by circumstances—not very complimentary to your friend, if he is of such minor importance, when compared with the affair to which you were hurrying, that you could leave him in a worse frame of mind than he was before you talked to him. If you wish to economize time, far better spend a little more in the conversation and a little less afterward, when the worry over the whole affair makes the "nights sleepless and the days a dream."

You may have taken ample time for your talk. What is now your excuse for the misunderstanding? "Oh!" you say, "I could not find words to express my ideas." Is our language then so barren? There are those English speaking people who compromise their own language by comparing its expressive power with that of other tongues. They think it fashionable to get a little German, etc., and then condemn the very language thru which

they get every meaning for their new language!

Don't take my word that our noble language is the best in existence but, hear McIntosh: "Here is a language (English) marked by terseness and clearness, by soberness and majesty, by sweetness and fullness of expression never surpassed and rarely equaled." That excuse, then, does not stand and we are enabled to deduce the second cause, viz: Poor selection of words. To be more logical, we might express it in a different way: the use of words, which do not perfectly represent the notion wished to be imparted, as the vehicle for our thoughts.

What might that word vehicle suggest? Let us see. "A vehicle is that by means of which any thing is communicated or conveyed," and, as a wagon absorbs some of the force necessary to draw the load, so the word absorbs some of the vitality of our idea; so that, the word, which represents perfectly *our* idea to *us*, will not alone convey that idea in its entire and perfectly pure significance to another. This is a difficulty which can be more than counteracted by the silent language and silent, tho they are actions speak louder than words. We feel the influence of the silent language every day. You meet people on the street who speak to you, wishing you "good morning" in a tone of voice and expression of face, which tells you that, if the truth were known, they really wish you a bad morning.

It seems to be one of the social edicts, that people of good taste shall veil their individuality and become like the emotionless model set up for us to imitate. When we have suppressed every natural tendency and have assumed actions, which make us feel like idiots, we are pronounced ladies and gentlemen.

We can finally conclude that the third cause is: The neglect and abuse of the silent language. If the signs of your silent language are not your own, you are somebody else, and, if you ever gain any credit by being somebody else, it is no credit to you.

If one chooses to "sit like his grandsire, cut in alabastic," do not try to convert him if that is his natural attitude. If another chooses to shout and scream, double himself up, and get black and blue in the face about every little thing which seems laughable to him, let him enjoy himself, he is being natural. These are extreme cases, but we must have the freaks to enable us to appreciate the ordinary people.

Then, be natural, whatever the cost, and don't go thru the

world a living deception. Let the heart, the mind, the soul, speak thru the hand, the eye, the expression of face, and the action, as well as thru the tongue and pen. And we may be sure, if we avoid these three causes, misunderstandings will be rare things in our experience.

FEU FOLLET.



Copper Deposits in Northern Michigan.

(Continued from last number.)

Between the amygdaloid belts occur beds of conglomerate varying from friable to hard and compact, and composed of rather large or small rounded pebbles. The interstitial material consists of smaller particles held together by siliceous and calcareous cement; the copper, when any is present, occupies mainly these interstitial spaces between the pebbles and is sometimes found displacing the cement altogether. The union of these masses is very firm. A stroke of a hammer does not sever their connection, but breaks the mass straight thru the pebbles, except where the interstitial spaces are occupied by copper. A large portion of the pebbles consists either of a reddish brown, compact, homogeneous, silico-felspathic substance or are porphyritic, with smooth conchoidal fracture. However, these vary largely in composition. It may be remarked here that the Calumet & Hecla, the richest copper mine, is situated on a conglomerate of exceptional opulence.

Latter day copper mines divide their products into three classes, known as mass, barrel, and stamp copper. The masses are sometimes of enormous size, two having been found which weighed over five hundred tons each, and were worth, at the time of their discovery, nearly one half million dollars each. Barrel copper consists of small masses of copper weighing from a few pounds upward to a size rendering them too large for the barrels when they are called masses. The stamp copper is produced from the rock after crushing the rock to sand, and varies from nuggets of some small size to microscopic flakes so light as to be lost in the tailings of the stamp mills because their minute size renders them independent of the law of gravitation.

The mining shafts of the copper district are the deepest in the world. The Red Jacket vertical shaft of the Calumet & Hecla,

one of the greatest copper mines in the world, is 4,900 feet in depth. The temperature of the rocks at the bottom of this shaft, is 87.6 degrees. Fortunately, this temperature is reduced somewhat by the use of compressed air in running the power drills, so that the miners are enabled to work in fair comfort at this great depth below the earth's surface. Two shafts of the Tamarac average 4,650 feet in depth. These three, the deepest shafts on the globe, are within one-half mile of each other, and on the same lode. The Tamarac is now sinking a shaft to be completed in 1901, and will be a full mile, or over, in depth. The Calumet & Hecla has one shaft 5,370 feet in depth—ninety feet more than a mile—but as this is sunk on the angle of the lode, on an incline of $37\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, it does not begin to reach the same vertical distance below the earth's surface as the shaft previously named. These are pre-eminently the deepest mines in the district, and in each case there is an aggregate of about forty miles of shafts, slopes and underground passages. In all the other mines of the district the depths are 4000 feet or less. From these deepest shafts the products are hauled by monster engines of two thousand horsepower or more, and at a rate of speed a little less than that of an average express train on a horizontal plane. In the above mentioned Red Jacket shaft is a hoisting engine of eight thousand horsepower.

The rock material containing the smaller masses of copper, after being brought to the surface is carried to the stamp mills, where the rock is crushed into sand, then washed so as to allow the copper to sink to the bottoms of the washers while the sand is carried away on account of the difference in specific gravity. Of stamp mills the Calumet & Hecla is most complete. It uses twenty-two of these titans, each striking blow, of thousands of foot-tonnes and grinding the refractory conglomerate, hard as granite, into sand, which is partially soluble in water, at the rate of three hundred tons each daily.

(To be continued.)



Junior Rhetorical.

The Second Division of the Junior class held its public rhetorical on Saturday evening, February 17. The audience, which had assembled, was highly pleased with the exercises. The subjects of the orations were aptly chosen and were handled in a man-

ner that reflects much credit upon the Juniors. The program was as follows:—

INVOCATION.	
PIANO—Valse Impromptu,	<i>Brull.</i>
Ruth Leslie.	
Plus Ultra,	R. R. Butterwick.
Truth Conquers,	S. E. Rupp.
A Departed Guest,	Sue Moyer.
America's Aspiration,	T. F. Miller.
VOCAL—Rose Queen of Flowers,	<i>Spohr.</i>
Lillie Kreider.	
False Ambition,	H. H. Vohe.
International Arbitration,	W. S. Roop.
The Other Side of the Question,	Helen I. Shank.
Man His Own Star,	C. W. Waughtel.
PIANO—Valse,	<i>Chopin.</i>
Charles Oldham.	
Man Wanted,	A. G. Smith.
The Value of Fiction,	D. M. Oyer.
Superstition a Greater Bane Than Skepticism,	
W. O. Roop.	
DUET—Overture,	<i>Schubert.</i>
Anna Kreider and Reba Lehman.	

In the account of the first Junior rhetorical, given in the February number of the FORUM, there should have appeared on the program the name of L. E. Cross who, at that time, delivered an oration on the subject, "One Side of the Question." Who is directly responsible for this omission, we are not able to ascertain. The editors of the FORUM regret the error very much and assure that it was wholly unintentional. It will not be out of place to remark, in this connection, that the subject, "The Other Side of the Question," which appears on the program above, was the express counterpart to Mr. Cross' subject. All who heard both sides discussed will likely agree, that the question appears to be a fairly balanced one.

Helen Reed String Quartette.

The last entertainment of the course, as outlined for the year, was given by the Helen Reed String Quartette, on the evening of February 19. The people expected a treat from this famous band of musicians and the Chapel was consequently crowded. That the performances met the approval of the audience, was fully veri-

fied by the way in which they were received, nearly every number being heartily encored. The entertainers showed that they were fully in love with their art and sought to entertain with that alone. The instruments were the harp, mandola, mandolin, banjo, and violin. There accompanied the quartette, Miss Nell Ames Horr, the Reciter, who performed a very pleasing part in the entertainment.



Dr. King.

The last number in the course of lectures and entertainments, as outlined in the fall, was the Concert by the "Helen Reed String Quartette." Through the efforts of the committee, the name of Dr. Byron W. King, of Pittsburg, was later added to the list of our entertainers, and all who had the pleasure of hearing him, when he was with us, on the evening of March 8th, recognize the wisdom of the committee in securing him. We would not attempt, by any remarks, to add to the reputation of Dr. King, but will say that he fully sustained his reputation among the students and friends of Lebanon Valley College. The self-control and perfect self culture which he manifests is not only entertaining, but inspiring. No matter how old or how oft repeated a selection may be, it becomes new when rendered by Dr. King.



Soap-Bubble Party.

The members of the Clonian Literary Society entertained the members of the Philokosmian and Kalozetean literary societies at a soap-bubble party, held in the Ladies Hall, on the evening of February 21. The occasion was one highly enjoyed by all present. Games and soap-bubble making were the chief amusements of the evening. The Philos and Kalos duly appreciate the kindness and hospitality shown them by their Clio friends.



Reception to Juniors.

On Saturday evening, March 3, President and Mrs. Roop entertained the members of the Junior Class at their home on College

Avenue. The evening was spent in a most delightful manner. Humorous selections were recited by C. W. Waughtel and T. F. Miller. Mrs. Roop favored the guests with a solo and Miss Susie Moyer rendered a number of selections on the piano. A. G. Smith in a short address, returned the thanks of the class to Dr. and Mrs. Roop for their hospitable entertainment.


Voces Noctis.

The authorities of the college promise faithfully that the new Music Hall will soon be completed. Boughter recently had his hair cut, so that the plasterers will be able to begin their work in a few days.

Roudy.—“Hello ‘Fat,’ they tell me you have quite a headache.” “How is your head?”

Fat.—“Oh, its on the *hog*.”

Prof. D——,—(In Latin.) “Don’t use a pony; I never used one in all my college course. There was only one pupil in our class who had one, and he got a black eye.”

Seibert,—“Did the pony kick him?”

This sign was one time seen in front of a grocery store:

“IN GOD WE TRUST,

ALL OTHERS CASH.”

Two conscientious young ladies of the dormitory were one evening reverently kneeling by the bed to say their prayers, when they suddenly spied a pony before them.

R,— (Very much chagrined) “I’ll put it in the table drawer.”

N,— “Oh! no, don’t! The poor thing; we have ridden him so hard that his sharp bones might wound you in the knee.”

A SENIOR’S SOLILOQUY.

In Science of Rhetoric, we’re bound for a test,

In Moral Philosophy and all of the rest;

In the dread of funk, in the tug for a grade,

Let this be your motto, “Go lie in the shade;”

For whether professor is watching or not,

The victor is he who uses his trot.

Prof. S———(In H. of Civilization.) "What did the burning of the Bull of excommunication by Luther, mean to medieval civilization?"

W--r,—“An ox roast.”

One beautiful evening after Dr. King had thrilled a large audience in the Chapel with his eloquence and rich humor, two happy couples were patiently waiting for the trolley, when one of the gentlemen, Mr. C-w--g, overflowing with rapture in the midst of the silvery moonlight and pleasant surroundings; gave vent his feelings in a few startling and carressing stanzas of poetry.

“Espy,”—*Delighted*—You seem to have received inspiration.

Mr. C———, *Quite satisfied*—Yes.

“Espy,”—you should often come out in the moonlight.

Miss D———1, *Sadly*—O, there are not enough of lectures. Boys be gallant and remember a lost opportunity is as the fleecy snowflake falling into a lake of disappointment, and memory hopelessly searches for the quivering smiles forever asleep in an ocean of regret.



Clio Notes.

Another month of work is gone and we look back with gladness, when we think how we were favored during the month.

Our joint session with our brother Philos was very much enjoyed by all, and our session with the Kalos, at which an “Educational Program” was rendered, was very instructive.

We were also favored in having Mr. Schlichter and Mr. Shenk with us, February 23. They both made short addresses which were very much enjoyed. We appreciate the interest our instructors take in us not only in the class room but also in our Society work. These visits and speeches are very encouraging to us as workers.

A tour joint session with the Kalos, the following visitors were present: Misses Vallerchamp and Shank, Messrs Oldham, Esben-shade, Burde, Kreider, Brownmiller and Rev. Spayd of York.

The Society sympathizes with Miss and Mr. Burtner on account of the death of their father.

LILLIAN G. KREIDER, '00.

Kalo Notes.

With the close of another school term the official management of the society is passing into new hands. On Friday evening March 9th, the election of officers for the ensuing term took place. The election resulted as follows:—President, W. J. Sanders, '02; Vice President, L. E. Cross, '01; Recording Secretary, C. A. Fisher, '03; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Roudabush, '03; Chaplin, D. D. Buddinger, '02; Censor, A. G. Smith, '01; Editor of K. L. S. Examiner, C. R. Engle, '02; and Sergeant-at-Arms, H. F. Rhoad, '03. The writer urges the Kalos to join hands with the newly elected officers and become willing and obedient servants to them in carrying forward the ensign, "Palma non sine pulvere."

As a foretaste to the members and friends of K. L. S. who expect to be present at its Anniversary exercises on April 6th, the committee on music reports that the famous Lebanon Banjo Club will furnish the music on that occasion. We welcome into our midst once more our friend J. W. Turnbaugh.

The K. L. S. has decided to render a humorous play in the College Chapel some time during the Spring term. Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the participants therein to render this play in such a manner as to be both instructive and entertaining to the auditors and reflect a lasting credit upon the work of the Society.

The Editor would do an injustice to the readers of these notes if he would not report the success of the joint meeting held by the C. L. S. and K. L. S. on the 9th inst. All who were present declared it to be a literary treat and success.

We are fastly nearing the close of the winter term and the efforts, put forth by the Kalos this term, have been more creditable and satisfactory than in any preceding term. However there is still room for improvement. Beyond lies Utopia. The outlook for K. L. S. is very promising. Every member of K. L. S. should realize that effort is the soul of greatness.

EDITOR.


Philo Notes.

As we gaze in retrospect upon the term which is fast approaching its close and which will soon be a part of the irrevocable past, we look with just pride upon the achievements we have

made; yet, what grander results might we have obtained if we had but been prepared for every engagement that crossed our path. As we look backward over the past twelve weeks, the ghosts of innumerable unimproved opportunities rise up to condemn us. Here a good word unspoken, there a kind deed undone, yesterday a lesson but half prepared, and today a task neglected, are only so many opportunities that will never again come our way and are but evidence that for some reason we were not prepared for an emergency.

But, turn from retrospect to prospect. What of the illimitable future! The past cannot be improved. This day alone is ours. Let us make each today, as it comes, better than each yesterday, looking forward to the tomorrows with the hope and with the earnest desire that we may be better prepared to live and to meet the emergencies as they come upon us, than we were yesterday. Take a firm stand for better things, determine to embrace every opportunity, and improvement and success will follow.

We hope to see many new faces among our number at the beginning of the new term. To those who would come within the walls of our dear old college, with a desire to make the most of the time, labor, and money expended, we would say, do not forget that the Literary society is a very important factor in accomplishing that end. To have discovered the truth is a very good thing but being able to declare the truth is far nobler. In the literary society is where that power can be cultivated.

A welcoming hand is always extended in Philo hall, and we most heartily welcome any one who may desire to labor with us.

J. WALTER ESBENSHADE, '03.



Y. W. C. A.

An interesting joint session of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. was held on Sunday afternoon, March 4, in the College Chapel.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Spessard. Rev. Good gave an interesting talk on Y. M. C. A. work. The report of the State Y. M. C. A. convention at Williamsport was given by the delegates, Mr. Cowling and Mr. Light. The Association is to be commended for sending delegates who so satisfactorily reported the proceedings of the convention. The weekly meetings of the

V. M. C. A. continue to be well attended, and several names have recently been added to the list of active members.

 **Athletics.**

The prospects for a successful base ball season are very bright. The candidates are manifesting an interest which warrants the assertion that there will be considerable rivalry for the positions on the team.

The season will be opened with a game with Ursinus College, at Collegeville, April 7. Games have been scheduled for the home grounds as follows: April 13, Yale Law School; April 21, the Indians; April 28, Franklin and Marshall; May 19, Ursinus. Games are also scheduled with Delaware State College, Pennsylvania Military College, and Hill School.

On the evening of Washington's Birthday, a very pleasing entertainment was given by the Athletic Association. The exercises consisted of recitations, music, and athletic performances. The interest in athletics was shown, on this occasion, by the patronage, not only of the college students but also of the citizens of Annville.

 **Alumni et Alumnae.**

'78.

Rev. C. A. Burtner, Ph. D., of Harrisburg, died at his home March 6th. He was a native of Breathedsville, Md.; the son of Ezra Burtner who died one year ago. The funeral services were conducted at Harrisburg and Annville. Rev. Spayd, of York, Pa., officiated at Annville, after which the interment was made in the Annville Cemetery. His wife and two children, Madie and Rene, survive. Both his son and daughter are prominent and highly esteemed members of the Senior class of Lebanon Valley College.

Rev. Burtner graduated at L. V. C. in 1878 and was married on the day of graduation to Miss Clara Light of Annville.

He served as an influential minister in the U. B. Church and, since the time of graduation, was a member of the Pennsylvania Conference.

He served a number of important charges; among them, York 2nd church, Scott St. church, Baltimore, Md., and Otterbein church, Harrisburg, Pa., from September 1897 until the time of his death.

He was Presiding Elder of the Baltimore district of Pennsylvania Conference from 1894 to 1897. In 1897, he was elected a member of the U. B. Seminary Board, and also a member of the Board of Trustees of Lebanon Valley College. He was also co-editor, with Dr. Albright, of the "True Believer" for a number of years.

We mourn the death of Rev. Burtner as a man of God, faithful and energetic in the performance of all his duties. He was profoundly interested in the progress of the Church, with her various institutions, and shall ever remain in our memories as a loyal and devoted son of L. V. C.

'81.

C. E. Rauch, President of the Lebanon Y. M. C. A., was one of the active participants in the recent State Y. M. C. A. convention.

'90.

W. H. Kindt has been stationed by the Evangelical Association at Shoemakersville, Pa.

'90.

E. S. Bowman represented the Mechanicsburg Y. M. C. A. at the State Convention.

'99.

Miss Bess Landis, Rev. H. E. Miller and I. E. Runk visited the college recently.

'99.

Carrie E. Seltzer entertained some of her classmates and friends on the evening of February 26th, at her home in Lebanon.



Locals.

The joint session of the P. L. S. and C. L. S. took place on the evening of the 23rd ultimo. The evening was spent on short stories, their authors and place in modern literature.

Messrs G. D. Light, '00 and D. J. Cowling, '02, attended the State Y. M. C. A. convention, held at Williamsport, as delegates from the college Y. M. C. A.

Mr. W. O. Roop, '01, has received a quarterly conference license to preach. We bid him God speed.

President Roop attended the opening of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania on the 21st and 22nd of February.

Mr. R. D. Burtner and his sister, Miss Madie Burtner, both of the class of '00, were called home on the 5th inst. on account of the illness of their father, the Rev. C. A. Burtner, which resulted in his death. The student body tenders its hearty sympathy to them.

Mr. J. W. Turnbaugh, who had to quit his studies last term on account of his eyes, is again with us.



Exchanges.

Several of our exchanges failed to appear last month. After the exchange editor has examined the papers, they are placed in the reading room of Lebanon Valley College where they can be read by the students. Some of the college publications are full of interest and we are sorry that they do not appear regularly in our exchange list. The following February exchanges have been received:—*Otterbein Aegis, Comenian, Mercersburg Monthly, Hedding Graphic, Gates Index, Anchor, College Folio, Undergraduate, Lesbian Herald, High School Times, Pennsylvania Herald, Erskinian, Porcupine, Watchword, Blue and Gold, Emerson College Magazine, Dickinsonian, Juniata Echo, Mirror, Ursinus College Bulletin, Western Maryland College Monthly, Philalethean, Gettysburg Mercury, Indian Helper, and The Red and Blue.*

There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the exchange editors to complain when their paper is criticised. We must be willing to endure criticism as well as give it. Any careful reader of the exchange departments of the college publications will say that the criticisms are usually just and also very rare. When there are from twenty-five to thirty exchanges received each month it is impossible to examine all of them thoroughly, but we always look through them and will endeavor to mention those that

attract our attention either by their excellence or by their imperfections.

The *Erskinian*, from Due West, S. C., comes to us full of good things. "A Flying Trip to the Moon" certainly illustrates the imaginative power.

The *Porcupine* contains several exceptionally good editorials.

The *Gettysburg Mercury* and the *Philaletheian* should both have an exchange department.

The Dayton *High School Times* is one of the best High School papers we have seen. It compares favorably with many college publications.

We enjoyed the "Glimpse of Lake George" in *The Under-graduate*.

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EDITORIAL.

Shall
England
Endure?

In the life of individuals and nations youth is the time of observation, of aggressiveness, of original thought, all of which are characteristic of healthy growth, while age is the period of meditation, of dreaming, of peace-loving habits, and lack of enterprise, and these are just as characteristic of decline and decay. According to this, England does not seem to have lost any of the elements of vigorous youth nor to show signs of approaching decline in her policy in South Africa. While that policy may not be in accordance with our American ideas of justice, yet one cannot fail to see in it all the cool-headed business man. Commerce is ever aggressive and England is pre-eminently a commercial nation. Her policy, therefore, is but an exemplification of the principle that prevails in the whole business world, in fact, in all life on earth. It is but a question of taking advantage of the weakness of a fellow-being and the law of the survival of the fittest; like a pall, overhangs it all, much as we may lament it. As soon as a business concern ceases to be aggressive and enterprising so soon will it cease to be successful.

although it may continue to do business still. As soon as a nation ceases to be aggressive, ceases to be a nation of fighters, so soon will the ferment of decay be infused into its life-blood. England's aggressiveness and enterprise, then, disclaims conclusively that she is in her decline.

* * *

**The
New
Term.**

Never before in the history of our beloved institution could so many, bright, intelligent countenances be seen in the college chapel as at the opening of this term. It is indeed gratifying to all interested in the college, especially to those who have the direct supervision, to see their efforts so richly rewarded. New students, we welcome you heartily into our midst and sincerely hope that your association with us may be of a most edifying character. But not only has there been a large increase in attendance, but there is also a marked activity along other lines. The literary societies are putting forth strenuous efforts to win the new students, the base ball season has been opened admirably, the work at the Conservatory resumed, and the large annex begun. He who comes to breathe the atmosphere of our college will detect in it the element of intense activity along every line, in harmony with nature which now is actively at work unfolding herself.

* * *

College

Examinations.

The desire to attain a certain end with the least possible exertion is, in itself, perfectly right and natural, and it is always sure to lead to profitable results when associated with that judgment and knowledge which is able to determine how much work is necessary to reach the end in view. It must be guarded, however, lest we be actuated, not by a desire to accomplish a certain result with the least necessary work, but to accomplish it simply with little work. The latter condition often obtains and we believe it is largely responsible for the somewhat prevalent sentiment against college examinations. That examinations, whether in the public schools or in the colleges, entail a great deal of work, especially for the teacher, it requires no effort to prove. That they entail more work than is necessary, in other words, that they can be profitably dispensed with, has not yet been

proved. In fact, if we are to judge from the experiments tried in the public schools of some of the boroughs of our country, the opposite is true, namely, that to dispense with the system of examinations is to ruin the schools. Examinations commend themselves, not only as reviews for the students and as tests upon which teachers may base their marks, reasons which are generally given, but also as a course of mental discipline and as a means by which students are led to pursue their studies with a purpose. If a system of examinations, difficult in proportion to the branches taught, be made a part of the term's work, it cannot help but make the student feel, to a greater or less degree, that he is held responsible for the matter gone over, and study will not be pursued simply for the sake of recitation. Moreover, such a system ought to be an incentive to the teacher. If he expects the student to be master of the work gone over in the class room, so thoroughly master of it that he can pass a creditable examination on it, two, three, or probably six months after, it is only right to say that his work should be characterized by profound thoroughness.



A Little Study in Nature.

Ernest.—Edgar, there is no study like nature!

Edgar.—Human nature?

Er.—Indeed. No more favorable opportunity ever offered itself to an alert student.

Ed.—To me the contrary seems. Judging from appearances, there is no need of study, because human nature is so liberally unmasked and very self-evident.

Er.—I am convinced that it is detrimental to one's self and a gross insult to the human race for any one to separate himself from the society which justly claims his powers and influence.

Ed.—True, but while for a season one has buried himself in his books in search of precious gems of truth, is it not better to concentrate all the powers to that one thing, rather than to distribute them and cause disquiet and longing for phantoms, which the alluring and transient pleasures of society offer and often produce?

Er.—Vengeance upon the celibate! His life is an accursed state.

Ed.—It shall never be my fate.

Er.—Then let us throw off these tyrant claims of servile indifference and assert ourselves whenever an opportunity is open to strike a blow at all rascality, which makes social life odious.

Ed.—My word upon it. And we no rascals will be.

John.—Fellows, I am dissatisfied and incomplete in my present condition. I was never accustomed to such an abstract life at home. And what is more, I see no necessity why we should attend these lectures with our own personality, when we might secure fairer company.

Er.—We have already decided to break into Miss Etta's fold.

Ed.—Another subject for human nature study.

Jno.—But I am not acquainted with Miss Etta. I know not her temper. How dare I ask permission for a lady's company?

Er.—None knows her but to love her. Ed., does not your experience corroborate mine?

Ed.—Miss Etta, the guardian of the fair ones—we long for her majestic presence. Our hearts swell within us under her radiant smile of welcome. We admire, with calm delight, her wonderful charms. Among mortals she is a precious jewel—true woman. We love her most who know her best—A lamb—in Wolf(e)'s clothing.

Er.—John, I have a request to make; you have always been a friend in whom I could put implicit trust. Understand, I must attend to important business, which necessitates my absence from college for several weeks after the holidays. In the meantime there will be a lecture to which I wish you would take my friend Elinor. If not for my sake, do it for her sake.

Jno.—Ernest you have not misplaced your confidence, your interests are mine and I shall do all for you in so far as within me lieth.

Er.—May my thanks suffice now—some day I will do you a favor.

Jno.—Miss Elinor, pardon my forwardness, but to be frank, I have promised my friend Ernest, in his absence, to offer myself as a substitute in his stead to accompany you to the lecture, provided that the proposal meets your approbation.

E1.—Thanks for your mindfulness of me. It certainly affords me great pleasure to accept your generous proposition.

Jno.—But, if Ernest should happen to return before the time?

El.—What of it!

Jno.—Then shall we consider this as final?

El.—Verily.

El.—Why Ernest, I am so much surprised, I assure you agreeably, to see that you have returned earlier than you had anticipated! Glad to see you back so soon.

Er.—Thank you for your kind consideration. Fortune favored me beyond expectation and hence I was unable to resume my duties here a week sooner. Before it escapes my mind, to change the subject, it occurs to me that only three days intervene between the time set for the lecture. Have you made arrangements for that evening, or did you wait for me?

El.—I am very sorry, but I have already completed arrangements.

Er.—Did John?

El.—He did.

Er.—Well, but did he not explain? Was it not a provisional agreement pending on my returning?

El.—I did not so understand. He considered the compact as final and so shall it be for this time.

Er.—Very well—au revoir.

Hoffman.—I hear John and Ernest have worked a scheme on us. They purpose to take ladies to the lecture which will be a surprise to everyone.

Ed.—Have we not sufficient dexterity to cope with them in this game? Ha! an excellent opportunity to show our promptness in devising expedients.

Hoff.—I've got it. I'll write to two ladies in the city and we'll show those fellows a thing or two. I will introduce you to a fine, accomplished young lady as a reputable Senior. I know you will suit her and she you.

Ed.—Bright idea.

Hoff.—I have received a reply from those ladies thru the morning mail and it is all right for us.

Ed.—Good.

Ed.—Chum, I have been thinking over this matter and

have decided that it is not proper, neither just, to go out of our own circle to bring ladies to an entertainment, when we have them fairer and more deserving at home.

Hoff.—It is yet one day until the lecture, I will write to those ladies and inform them that you are sick with the "mumps"; that I am obliged to wait on you and therefore, with great regret, we are unable to fill our engagement!

Ed.—Excellent! I will go immediately and seek for a companion.

Jno.—I am astonished; I wouldn't treat a dog like you are those ladies.

Ed.—You never knew me, if you thought I would go with a strange woman, whom I should see for the first time by night."

Jno.—I was surprised when you consented to let your name go in that letter, in the first place.

Hoff.—I have asked Ernest to go with me to the lecture, since he is taking no one himself. I left him under the impression that he will come in the same seat with you and next to Constance. He now expects to entertain Constance and make it gloomy for you.

Ed.—Will you do me a favor?

Hoff.—Certainly.

Ed.—Will you exchange tickets with me?

Hoff.—It is immaterial to me.

Ed.—Do you know what you have done?

Hoff.—What do you mean?

Ed.—John and Elinor have tickets nos. 1 and 2, row E in north aisle; Constance and I had nos. 4 and 3 in the same row. Thru our trade, John will be disappointed, because he thinks I will be in the same seat with him; Ernest will probably be chagrined to find himself in the seat beside Elinor, instead of realizing his hope of alienating Constance's attention from me. Just imagine, Ernest on one side of Elinor and John on the other.

Hoff.—Jeff Davis in a 'simmon tree! Yes, by Jupiter! That will be the best joke on those three I have ever heard.

Ed.—He that lays a snare for another, falls in himself.

Hoff.—I will manage that Ernest and I get in our seat before John and Elinor come, lest Ernest see the situation and foil our plan in the last moment.

Ed.—It must be done.

Ed.—Good morning, Ernest! I hope you will forgive me my share in the scheming, which seems to have turned in our favor.

Er.—My ire is kindled. How dare you thus accost me? I persist and relentless will be. Remember, my time is coming.

Ed.—The joke is not all on you. It was a pretty sight to see Elinor looking intently toward the North pole as if she were watching for the Aurora, and you facing the South as tho you were in search of another light there. While you thus sat back to back in pensive, or perhaps indignant mood, the countenance of John seemed to indicate that he had surfeited himself with pickles at supper. And better yet, Elinor gave John the second and more impressive lecture last evening in the moonlight, thinking that he and you had put up the trick on her. John insisted strenuously, that he was innocent. This morning I found him still angry and perplexed about the affair. He thinks you are not the man he always took you to be, since you audaciously complicated circumstances by procuring the seat next to Elinor, as he imagines you did.

Er.—Let oblivion seize the whole business!

Ed.—Well Ernest, are you still a student of human nature?

Er.—I am not actively engaged, however, I have taken a few lessons in the past three months.

Ed.—I have noticed that John's interest in your interest has not diminished one iota during this time. He has taken Elinor to at least two lectures out of three since that eventful evening. It is a good thing to have a friend upon whom one can rely. I think you and I are now prepared to review this branch of human nature study with great significance.

A. E. S.



Foot Ball.

This is not the foot-ball season but, no doubt, every one interested in the welfare of Lebanon Valley will be pleased to know the prospects for next season. In the frontispiece, we give you a cut of the valiant men who battled for her honor on the gridiron during the season of '99.

The season was a successful one and many times our brave warriors caused the "Blue and White" to wave in victorious tri-

umph. True, they have been defeated, but by colleges in which foot-ball is not of so recent date, besides, some of the best men were not on the team until near the end of the season. Although foot-ball at L. V. C. has begun since the college has gotten out of its old rut and started on its upward course, yet its progress has been truly great and the prospects for the next season bid fair to measure favorably with any college of its size.

All but one of the men on the cut intend to be candidates for the team next fall; besides, we expect some of the best material of the state among the new students. We expect to organize a strong second team which will have a schedule of its own. The manager is preparing a fine schedule of games for the varsity team with other colleges among which are the Carlisle Indians, Ursinus and Franklin and Marshall. A training table will be established at the opening of the season and the team will be put under the strictest discipline and coaching.

In order that the readers may become better acquainted with each man of the team, we will give a few facts concerning some of them and regret that we do not have more space to devote to them.

Captain C. A. Fisher, weight 155, an ever calm and collected quarter-back for two seasons, was unable to play in three of the games last season. W. J. Sanders, weight 140, creditably filled his position. The team's appreciation of Mr. Fisher was shown by re-electing him captain.

T. W. Gray, weight 183, who successfully coached the team and played full-back, is a good athlete and a powerful line-bucker. An accident prevented him from playing in over half the games last season. Great things are expected of him next season.

Seth Light, weight 156, a plucky little man, filled Mr. Gray's position. He graduates in June. We are sorry to lose him.

W. S. Roop, weight 165, has played his position at right-tackle in every game since foot-ball began at L. V. C. and has never gone out of a game. He tackles all over the field. All opposing teams remember Roop. Would that all players had the interest of foot-ball at heart as this man has.

D. M. Oyer, weight 153, has filled the position at right-end since the start of foot-ball at L. V. C. He never says a word but quietly plays the game, being in every interference and the team never suffered from Davy not playing his part.

A. L. House, weight 167, the third member of L. V. C.'s team, was removed from his old position at centre to guard and, if his opponent did weigh 210 lbs., it mattered not to House. His enthusiasm has never waned but sickness prevented him from playing about half of last season.

R. S. Showers, weight 165, entered college near the middle of the season and had to learn the game, but his pluck and ability to punt the ball established him at left half-back. His prospects for next season are brilliant.

S. E. Rupp, weight 162, left tackle, although his first season, held his position during the entire season. His strong point was his ability to advance the ball through the other tackle.

E. M. Balsbaugh, weight 157, was only a Saturday student and did not have the advantage of daily practice. Ed. is a player at any position. We are elated over the fact that next season he will be in college.

J. A. Hershey, weight 175, was also a Saturday student but did excellent work for the team. His great strength, when properly coached, will make him a star on the team.

Isaac Loos, weight 150, our centre, was disabled in the F. and M. game and A. W. Miller, weight 160, filled the position to the end of the season in a manner to be commended.

Harry Raub, weight 180, and Charlie Shaffner, weight 185, who entered the game near the end of the season and played the guard positions in the last three games, are two of the most promising men in college. They have weight and speed. Unfortunately, Mr. Raub is not on the cut.

G. H. Albright, weight 132, and J. W. Balsbaugh, weight 135, are two plucky boys. If they had the weight, they would be two of L. V. C.'s stars.

H. H. Yohe, weight 178, played right guard part of the season. He held his position well and we were sorry that he did not take part the entire season.

C. W. Cowling, weight 155, and Claude Engle, weight 145, and C. E. Roudabush, weight 135, were substitutes and will do good work next season.

STUDENT.



“Love is blind, and lovers can not see
The pretty follies that themselves commit.”

Pernicious Literature.

We may congratulate ourselves that we are living in a period of time unsurpassed for its literature, of which it truly can be said, "Of making books there is no end;" when literature is so cheap that every one can have his own library and when a home does not justify its name unless it has a good collection of wholesome books and periodicals.

The literature of a people depicts its real life. In English literature one sees reflected the life of the English people in different ages. English writers disclose the fact that at one time the English people were libidinous, at another time, they were bigoted and, again, they were frivolous. American literature tells us that at the present day our people want to be pleased rather than interested and edified.

Human character can be judged largely by the knowledge of the kind of literature that is read. Mark what an individual reads and you can tell his character.

No one ever read good books continuously without becoming good. Neither did any one ever read bad books continuously without becoming morally impure.

While our homes and schools are guarded carefully against every intrusion of vice, and our youths are led into paths of pleasant duty and rectitude by sweet and holy example, there are subtle and insidious foes, over which there is but little control, that undo the character building of years.

Some one has said, "Though we build solid walls and garnish them with gold, provide the highest degree of educational advantage, unless there shall be a wise defense of the morals of the young, especially the contagion and infection of criminal literature, we build in vain."

There is no sharper pain than that which lacerates a parent's heart when it is discovered that a beloved son or daughter has become corrupted by evil companionship or contaminated by impure literature.

One of the most destructive agencies for the breaking down of youthful character and the demolition of virtue is the so-called literature which is allowed to enter into our homes, our school-rooms and even our colleges and universities. A questionable novel or criminal story becomes a silent companion to thought.

It quickens the imagination and arouses the passions without having the power to shock the sense of modesty as the personal presence of its author would.

Our minds eat books as our bodies take in food. Wholesome food makes pure blood; unwholesome food makes bad blood. A bad book is no more conducive to good character than diseased food is to healthy tissue.

One of the forms of impure literature is the cheap half dime and dime novel, which disturbs the balance of sober thought and unsettles the aspirations for great and noble deeds. The chaplain of Newgate prison in London, in his annual report referred to many fine looking lads of respectable parentage, in the city prison, saying that these boys, without exception, had been in the habit of reading these cheap periodicals. There is no prison in America where similar cases cannot be found. These novels and stories are turned out by the ton, and read by thousands of American youths who will some time become active in the citizenship of our country.

The dime novel seems to be the "victim" in literature. Some of our periodicals—weeklies and dailies—escape censure, though having columns packed with highly colored details of sickening and loathsome crimes.

The attitude of the press towards deeds of crime should be that of a public censor. If crime is recorded at all, it should be the merest mention. As it is, if a saint dies, the intelligence, if properly paid for, may have two or three lines in a daily, while the criminal—the victim of the gallows—has column after column, under a captious heading, allotted to him. Added to the reading matter, are the finger-boards to destruction—the advertisements. Quack doctors, by the sanction of editors, pray upon the afflicted, assail virtue, and bid for lives of shame. The press assists crime instead of preventing it.

The hope of society, of the nation, is bound up in the youth of our land and it is every one's duty to defend their morals.

Good literature and good books of every kind have been a mighty influence in the past in the shaping of character. The inspiration of a single book has made preachers, poets, philosophers, authors and statesmen. The trend of many a life for success or failure, has been determined by a single book.

Ossian's poems affected Napoleon's life, and Cotton Mather's

"Essays to do Good," Franklin's life. Ruskin's works taught Beecher the secret of seeing, while such books as Pilgrim's Progress, Lives of Washington and Clay, and the Bible moulded the character of a Lincoln.

The field of good literature is ever-widening, its limits are boundless, its pastures fresh, and beautiful flowers may be plucked everywhere. The poorest can revel in the wealth of intellect, with Plato and Socrates, or follow Caesar in his campaigns, or Alexander in his conquest of the world.

The humblest boy may explore the wilds of Africa with Livingstone or Stanley, or follow Napoleon over the battle fields of Europe. He may, with Galileo, explore the wide expanse of the heavens, or with Hugh Miller, read the story of the ages imprinted in the rocks.

What wealth in the realm of good literature! What need for that which only amuses or demoralizes? Open the door of the library in the home to good literature of every kind. Let our public libraries and reading rooms be supplied with that only which elevates the morals. When the desire of the youth is to read only that which is beautiful and good, we shall no longer need to decry pernicious literature.

NEMO.



Two Paths that Cross.

Harry James and Frank Gordan were two young men who had been employed by Caton & Co., one of the largest wholesale establishments in Richmond. The former took great interest in religious work and was truly a devout Christian, but the latter was the opposite, not wicked, but indifferent. One rainy evening, after business had been closed, these two young men held the following conversation :

"Harry, where are you going this rainy evening?"

"To prayer meeting, and would like very much to have you go along, Frank."

"No, Harry, I cannot, I have an engagement at nine o'clock with some friends of mine to play cards."

"Oh! prayer meeting will be over until that time," said Harry, "and then you can go and fulfill your engagement."

"No, I do not deem it the best to make a medley of spiritual and secular things," said Frank.

Harry took out his watch saying, "It is almost time for prayer meeting and, if you will not go, I suppose I will have to be getting towards the church, for it is a long walk and the sooner there, the more benefit one gets from the meeting." Saying this, he pulled on his overcoat and, in a short time, was plodding on through the rain to receive a blessing from his Maker. But Frank, still seated in the office of his employers, seemed to be wrapped in the blanket of thought. He would shift his head from hand to hand as he supported its weight by resting his elbow upon the table. He sat in this manner for at least an hour. Then he arose and, soloquizingly said, "I imagine Harry thinks I have hid my talent in the earth, but some day I expect to reform, then I will do as mother requested before she died. There is not much use in a young fellow like Harry to be spending all his time in church-going. As for me I think it is time enough after one has had a glimpse of the world." Saying this, he went across the office, took from a hook his overcoat, drew it on, and turning out the gas departed, locking the door after him. Soon he was with his company of card players. One young fellow had brought with him a jug of fermented cider and of course, Frank was easily enticed to drink. The card playing went on and on. Soon the boys were so intoxicated they could scarcely tell what was trump. Still on and on went the festive mirth until the golden sun shed its beaming rays in the room, as though it were attempting to shame these young men. Frank was the first to stagger out, but soon others followed and then others till at last the party was broken up.

Frank, as soon as out, started for the store where he well knew he should have been at least an hour earlier. When he arrived at the establishment, he was soon confronted by the foreman who, seeing his condition, called him into the office and discharged him.

About this time the call had been hurled abroad over our land for volunteers to enter the Spanish-American war and Frank, after he had been discharged, entertained no thought but that of joining the army. After being examined by a recruiting officer, he enlisted in the Second Virginia infantry which was composed of some of the finest specimens of moral, physical, and intellectual

manhood of America, nearly all being Y. M. C. A. men. Frank's company was at once transported to Havana, where the pulse of war had already begun to beat.

The patriotism, that thrills and penetrates the souls of every loyal American upon occasions of this sort, had touched the soul of Harry James, the chum of Frank Gordan. Harry resigned his situation in the firm of Caton & Co., and was soon on his way to fight for the liberty of a people who had their hearts pierced by a tyrannical sword. Harry enlisted in the First New York, a company composed of men of bad character. They were quartered at Tampa, Fla., and the first night in the camp the men sneered and laughed at poor Harry, when he was seen reading his Bible. Soon Harry was led away from the paths of right by these ruffians.

At this time there was a bill passed, giving the soldiers the right to buy inebriating liquors which, if ushered into oblivion, would have made more fortunate mothers and fathers, more happy sisters and brothers, more wives and sweethearts enjoying happiness. Harry was forced to drink and at the end of three weeks had laid all religious duties aside and was on the road to become a drunkard.

Frank Gordan had now become a follower of Him who leads men safe into battle, having, through the influence exerted upon him by the good men of his company, been converted, and now was fulfilling the entreaty of his dead mother.

The troops from Tampa had already been transported to Cuban soil, and with them the drunkard Harry James. They had not been on the island long before the orders came for them to march to Santiago. After arriving there it was not long until they were under the sound of rattling musketry and belching cannon. The onset was fierce and bloody; at noon the enemy fled, leaving the field covered with the wounded, dying, and dead.

The company of which Frank James was a member was in the fray and, after the battle, his company had given itself up to the care of the unfortunate. Frank was looking for some one to whom he might render assistance. Suddenly he saw a form lying in the sun and, bending down to look at the face of the unfortunate one, recognized the body to be that of Harry James, his chum and fellow-worker in the wholesale house of Caton & Co. His life was fleeing from him as a dead leaf is carried before the wind. Harry was under the influence of liquor at this very moment.

Frank, kneeling down by his side, offered a prayer to God in his behalf.

"Too late Frank, no drunkard can enter the kingdom of Heaven," said Harry.

Thus reader, here were two paths of patriotism, Harry James' terminating in the destruction of his soul, and Frank Gordan's ending in a surrender to God.

CHARLES EDGAR ROUDABUSH, '03.



Copper Deposits in Northern Michigan.

(Continued from last number.)

After treatment in the stamp mills the copper is collected and taken to the smelters where it is refined and cast into cakes and ingots for the market. During the year 1898 the total output of refined copper from the Lake Superior copper mines reached the sum of 153,660,603 pounds, of which the Calumet & Hecla alone produced 90,000,000 pounds, and her total product to the close of 1898 was 1,269,000,000 pounds. It must necessarily be true that Calumet & Hecla should be the greatest producer with all her equipment and all the stamped rock yielding three per cent in copper, to say nothing of the larger masses obtained.

So great, indeed, has been the development of the copper mines of Upper Michigan, that her other products, (gold, silver, and iron) are practically overshadowed, and we overlook the fact that she stands credited on the books of the director of the mint with upward of \$4,000,000 in silver, but this is unquestionably too small because the miners, however honest otherwise, feel that the copper belongs to the company but the silver to the finder. While there are prosperous copper mines in other states and countries, it can be said with a certainty that none have produced masses so large, or quantities so great in the same length of time, and yet judging from the past history of the Lake Superior mines we must believe that much still remains to be learned in this district which figured in the lives of the mound builders, and thus connects them with modern mining industries.

HOWARD E. ENDERS, '97.



"Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on."

The College Quartette.

The quartette, composed of H. E. Spessard, W. S. Roop, S. D. Kaufman, and C. R. Engle, together with H. L. Eichinger, elocutionist, made a tour during vacation through the Eastern and central parts of the state. They entertained large audiences in the following towns and cities: Newport, McVeytown, Tyrone, Altoona, Portage, Wilmore, Flemington, Williamsport and Shamokin. The people received the boys with an open heart and attentive ear, insisting upon their return soon again. By constant practice and persistent efforts, they have succeeded in blending their tones in such melody as to be exceedingly pleasing to the listener. They contemplate making another tour through Southern Pennsylvania and portions of Maryland. We highly recommend their efforts to all the friends of L. V. C. and to the public.



Philokosmian.

At this, the beginning of a new term, we greet you—the many new students who have come among us for the first time. Our aim is coincident with yours, that is, to develop ourselves as we have opportunity. Let us not forget the development to be attained in the literary society and take advantage of it.

Philokosmian notes with encouragement its success along all lines during the past term.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Pres., Harry E. Spessard; Vice Pres., Harry H. Yohe; Rec. Sec., William A. Burd; Cor. Sec., C. W. Waughtel; Critic, T. F. Miller; Chaplain, S. F. Daugherty; Organist, Raymond Engle; Janitor, Karnig Kuyoomjian.

Near the close of last term the society was successful in organizing an orchestra. At present it consists of ten pieces. Under the efficient director-ship of H. C. Klinger it has furnished for the society some excellent music.

The Philo Anniversary is near at hand and we extend to all a hearty invitation to be present on the occasion and enjoy with us what promises to be an excellent program.

J. WALTER ESBENSHADE.

Kalozetean.

Now, as the last term of the year has been entered upon, the Kalos are strenuously endeavoring to climax all previous efforts to success, educationally, socially, and numerically.

The new officers have entered upon their respective duties with an earnestness that assures us that Kaloism has been entrusted to worthy hands.

At the twenty-third Anniversary, held in the college chapel, Friday, April 6th, we were pleased to note the number and esteem of Kalo friends, by the large and appreciative audience which greeted the orators for the occasion.

We append the program in full:

March—Realm of Beauty,	Armstrong.
Lebanon Banjo Club.	
President's Address,	W. J. Sanders, '02.
Trio—Mandolin and Guitar,	Selected.
Messrs. Becker, Artz, Hershberger.	
Oration—Man an Altruist,	David E. Long, '00.
Overture—Cupid's Realm,	Armstrong.
Lebanon Banjo Club.	
Oration—The Great Despoiler,	S. Edwin Rupp, '01.
Banjo and Piano,	Selected.
Mr. Rutter and Miss Atkins.	
Oration—The Possibilities of a Cell,	
	Samuel H. Derrickson, '02.
Polka—Philomena,	Eno.
Lebanon Banjo Club.	
Paper on Der Einsige,	Alvin E. Shroyer, '00.
Ocarina Duet,	Selected.
Messrs. M. A. and A. G. Reizenstein.	
Honorary Oration—Cadmus and Caliban,	
	Samuel J. Evers, A. B., B. D., '91.
March—Little Rascal,	Heller.
Lebanon Banjo Club.	

It is needless to add that this was one of the most successful anniversaries in the history of the society. From it the society has derived great encouragement to go forth and conquer hitherto unsurmountable difficulties, and verify the maxim, "Truth conquers all."

We are delighted to welcome to our college so many new students this term, and most cordially invite them to the Kalo Hall, knowing well that if they choose to make it their society home, every loyal Kalo will extend to them a fraternal welcome.

E. M. BALSBAUGH.

Clonian.

We are glad, as Clios, to welcome the many new students, especially, to welcome so many new ladies into our midst and would urge them to join our society at once. Seven have already handed in their names and hope the rest will do so very soon. This term, being the last school term for some of us, we would urge the new students to come in and take our places.

The newly elected officers for the Spring Term are: Pres., Reba F. Lehman, '00; V. Pres., Nellie Buffington, '00; Rec. Sec., Enid Daniel, '00; Critic, Anna E. Kreider, '00; Cor. Sec., Nora E. Spayd, '00; Treas., Elizabeth Stehman, '02; Librarian, Edith S. Spangler, '03.

The joint committee from the Philos and Clios is preparing an excellent program for the joint session in the near future.

We are anxiously looking forward to the completion of our new Music Conservatory, since we have been informed that we shall have one room to be fitted up as our new society home. We appreciate the great kindness of our superiors in granting us this favor and hope our society work will show our appreciation of their kindness.



Athletics.

Our College base ball team played its first game for the season with Ursinus, at Collegeville, on Saturday, April 7th. While the game was decided in favor of Ursinus, it was by a very small margin, the score being 16 to 14. It is conceded that, in the main, our boys showed themselves quite equal to the opposing team, and the result of this, the first game of the season, is altogether encouraging to the friends of the base ball team.

URSINUS.

Miller, 3b.	3	1	0	3	1
Kelley, 1b.	4	3	11	0	1
Houck, 2b.	2	3	5	6	3
Kochenderfer, cf.	3	1	1	0	2
Gauch, c.	1	2	7	0	0
Rinker, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Roth, rf.	0	2	1	0	2

Kaiser, ss.	I	I	0	3	3
Townsend, p.	I	I	I	2	0
Total,	16	15	27	14	13

LEBANON VALLEY.

Clemens, 2b.	5	0	2	3	0
Snoke, 1f.	2	0	1	0	0
Hollenbaugh, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Grey, 1b.	I	I	8	I	I
Speraw, c.	I	I	II	I	I
Fenstermacher, ss.	I	0	0	3	0
Shenk, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Albright, cf.	0	I	0	0	0
Winters, p.	I	0	I	4	0
Total,	14	3	24	12	2



Alumni Notes.

'72.

Rev. J. H. Graybeill of St. Marys, Pa. recently buried his mother at Annville, Pa.

'73.

Dr. H. B. Stehman of Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, is on the coast for his health.

'89.

Rev. Joseph Daugherty was appointed by the Pennsylvania Conference to Carlisle.

Likewise, Rev. John E. Kleffman to Duncannon, Pa.

'90.

Wm. R. Keller, Esq., on April 7th, was sworn in as a regular practicing lawyer in the several practicing courts of Philadelphia. Mr. Keller who has a record well up in the 90's for proficiency in the pension department where he was employed as clerk, passed in the law examination, seventh in a class of forty-four, making a grade of 100 per cent. in Common Law Pleading. He took his three years' course by working exclusively in the night.

Mr. Allen F. Ward has put an extensive laundry plant in the city of Lebanon, on North 7th street.

'91.

Rev. Samuel J. Evers was recently visiting friends at Annville. He delivered the honorary oration at the Kalozetean Anniversary, April 6th. His theme was "Cadmus and Caliban."

'92 and '98.

Messrs. Andrew R. Kreider and his brother Edward, who recently established a knitting mill in Annville, report their mill running to its full capacity with many orders ahead.

'96.

Mr. H. H. Heberly is still bookkeeper for Celestino, Costello & Co., as well as private secretary to Mr. A. B. Farquhar of York, and recently was offered the position of bookkeeper for the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works of York, Pa.



Personals and Locals.

Rev. D. E. Eshleman, B. D., our college pastor, conducted devotional exercises in college chapel on March 25th.

Miss M. Etta Wolfe, professor of the English Language and Literature, and instructor in German, enjoyed the company of her mother for a few days.

Rev. H. L. Eichinger, '03, who had been conducting revival services at his charge, is at his studies again.

Mr. Clyde Saylor, '00, entertained his classmates at a social dinner at his home on Wednesday, April 4th.

Prof. Stein conducted devotional exercises on March 30th after which he gave a stimulating talk to the student body.

Rev. C. A. Mutch, pastor of Reading Memorial Y. P. C. U. church and a trustee of the college, attended chapel exercises on March 30th.

Bishop E. B. Kephart gave the students an interesting and instructive talk on his recent trip through Egypt, Palestine, and Rome, dwelling particularly on the ancient city Baal-bec. On the evening of the 10th he delivered a lecture in the college chapel particularly of his journey through Egypt and the Holy Land.

The proceeds of this lecture were for the benefit of the missionary societies of the church.

An evidence of the fact of the progress Lebanon Valley College is making is the addition to the main building of a North wing which is under construction.

President Roop filled the pulpit of Trinity U. B. church, Lebanon, both morning and evening of Sunday, the 8th inst.



Exchanges.

The following March exchanges have been received:—*The Comenian, Anchor, Watchword, Aurora, Lesbian Herald, Phoenix, College Folio, Ursinus College Bulletin, Juniata Echo, Western Maryland College Monthly, Gettysburg Mercury, Lyman School Enterprise, Emerson College Magazine, Hedding Graphic, Philalethean, College Era, Otterbein Aegis, Red and Blue, Werner's Magazine, Pennsylvania Herald, and Indian Helper.*

Some of the exchanges reach us at a very late date. The *Phoenix* for February was received on March 12.

We are glad to welcome the *College Era* again after an absence of several months. The article on Ingersoll and Moody is well written and is a good description of the influence which these men have exerted in the world.

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EDITORIAL.

The Junior

Bizarre. The third volume of the Bizarre is now ready for delivery. No labor and expense were spared to make this number the best "College Annual" yet produced by the Junior Classes of Lebanon Valley College. Nearly the entire edition has been exhausted by advance orders. Friends who desire the Bizarre, in order to be assured of a copy, would better order early to save themselves from disappointment.

* * *

Our Political Obligations to Porto Rico.

The first essential of patriotism in politics should be "righteousness." What else ought we expect from the legislative representatives of a Christian Nation? What else might we expect from a nation whose very coinage bears the inscription, "In God we trust?"

Is it possible that a heathen above whose clouded horizon the light of Christian civilization has never streamed, under these adverse circumstances, could soar into a purer and clearer atmosphere of precept and example than that breathed by his fellow countrymen and give the world the immortal doctrine of "dikasyna."

Yea, is it possible that in this century, for we believe the world is growing better, political cleanliness and virtue should be sacrificed for personal gain and national opulence. We fear that, under the garb of Christian benevolence, lurks the advocate of territorial aggrandizement, for naught else than pecuniary advantages. Spirited has been the debate, irrespective of party lines, over the present Porto Rican Relief Bill, providing a tariff of fifteen per cent. for our lately acquired possession—Porto Rico. Fierce was the opposition and bitter the contest over a similar policy pursued to a disastrous end by Lord North in his administration for the American Colonies, the persistence of the English crown in maintaining his policy, so that a precedent might be established for other English Colonies, that is, that by taxation the crown should assert that the Colonies were not an integral part of the Empire and hence not within the jurisdiction of the English constitution, resulting in the loss of the Colonies. Altho our constitution is inadequate for the present situation, if Porto Rico is considered no integral part of the Union, still our professed motives for freeing the oppressed from the rule of the despot, will in no wise permit such a departure from the path of duty. Again a law passed and enforced, which is antagonistic to the expressed wishes of the governed, must, to a liberty loving people, be sanctioned with reluctance, especially, when other and more honorable means to the same end might be pursued with conformity to a people's expressed desires.

Neither time nor space will permit of more than a limit as to the conception some, who have the welfare and starry emblem at heart, hold respecting our duty as a Christian nation and benefactor to our newly acquired territory, Porto Rico.



My Home in Maryland.

There the air is clear and warm,
There the swallows soar and sing,
There I hear the stately elms
Wringing praise to gladsome Spring ;
There, beneath the weeping willow
By the brooklet's bed of sand,
I can see the children playing
At my home in Maryland.

Mother with her little darling
 Humming, "Hush my baby-o,"
 Tells of merry childhood glee
 In the days of long ago;
 How we left our mortared men
 Buried in the burning sand,
 And their image on the fence,
 At my home in Maryland.

I can hear the bullfrog's bass
 In the evening shadows hid,
 And from yonder forest wood
 Tenor from the katydid;
 From the rivulet soprano
 Sweeter than some city band,
 With the screech owl's thrilling alto,
 At my home in Maryland.

I can see the lambs go skipping
 O'er the olive cushioned meads.
 Hear the throngs of blackbirds singing
 From the withered carrot weeds;
 See the crows in search of fish worms
 From the lately broken land,
 And the hireling digging thistles
 At my home in Maryland.

Maryland, my Maryland,
 Ever far and yet so near,
 Always shall thy sun-kissed hills
 Fill my soul with mem'ries dear;
 Fain would I fresh laurels take
 From thy mountain's fern-clad hand,
 And one stroll across the farm,
 At my home in Maryland.

H. E. SPESSARD.

Northfield.

"I the Lord do keep it; I will water it every moment; lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day." The beautiful village of Northfield is situated on the east side of the Connecticut river in Northern Massachusetts, not far from the place where the Puritans first set foot on American soil. This town, of about three thousand inhabitants, is a model in every respect. The streets are broad and well-shaded in the day and well lighted at night; the

main street is especially beautiful, being at least one hundred feet wide with two rows of giant elms about twenty feet apart on either side of the street; the homes are constructed mostly on the Colonial style and are very neat and elegant; the climate is delightful, and the people robust, industrious, intelligent, and deeply religious, and this latter fact has no doubt insured God's gracious care over this part of his vineyard. It is not my purpose, however, to devote these lines to physical or political features of Northfield, but rather to relate briefly a few facts concerning the Northfield schools and the famous Summer Conferences held there.

The schools, two in number, have both been founded by the noted evangelist Dwight L. Moody. Previous to our attending the World's Student Conference last summer, we had heard a great deal about the Northfield Conferences as being great spiritual feasts and as means of broadening and deepening the spiritual life of those who attend them, but we had heard little concerning the schools there, so that it was rather a surprise to us on arriving at Northfield to find two such valuable school properties as are located there. The one in East Northfield, known as Northfield Seminary, is a school for young women. It would be rather difficult to say just when Northfield Seminary was born. The story is told, however, that, shortly after Mr. Moody's and Mr. Sankey's return from the old country from the evangelistic campaign there, Mr. Moody spent several months at his home at Northfield, and happened one day to be driving the steep road which leads up over one of the mountains overlooking Northfield, and as he reached the summit of the mountain, there suddenly came into view one of those lonely farmhouses so often found on unfrequented roads, and here Mr. Moody found, as has been related, young girls engaged in the monotonous occupation of making baskets. This was by no means an unusual sight, especially in New England, but it attracted Mr. Moody's attention, and the thought at once flashed into his mind, "Those girls have as much right to an education as any one else, but how can they get it?" As a result of this question, at least ten handsome buildings of brick and stone stand upon a smooth green campus which slopes gently down the Connecticut. Northfield with its well equipped dormitories, gymnasium, library, and recitation halls, its complete course of study, its corps of competent teachers is Mr. Moody's

answer to his own problem of educating not two or three, but about four hundred girls yearly. Shortly after the founding of a school for young women, Mr. Moody thought the young men of the vicinity should have a like opportunity afforded for educating themselves and another school, Mt. Hermon Academy, was established, 1882. Here there are even more buildings than in East Northfield, and the attendance also is larger, being over five hundred. These schools, in which nearly half a million of dollars have been invested, are perhaps the greatest monument that Mr. Moody has left to perpetuate his memory, and our prayer is that God may indeed keep and water them.

The Summer Conferences, three in number, are held during each summer, the World's Student, the Young Women's Christian Association and a General Conference, the first two lasting for ten, and the last for twenty days. The purpose of these conferences is to train men and women for more efficient Christian work. The study of the Bible is one of the leading features of each Conference. Here, too, the claims of the heathen upon the Christian world are presented, as perhaps nowhere else, and as a result hundreds have consecrated their lives to foreign mission work. Any one whose ambition is to please God and whose heart is open to conviction cannot help but receive great benefit from attending any one of these conferences, and although this year the earnest words and loving, forceful personality of Mr. Moody will be greatly missed, yet we are assured that the programs for the various conferences will be as strong as ever before in their history.

S. F. DAUGHERTY, '01.



If They Only Knew.

“What does it cost, this garniture of death?
It costs the life which God alone can give;
It costs dull silence where was music's breath,
It costs dead joy, that foolish pride may live.
Ah, life, and joy, and song, depend upon it,
Are costly trimmings for a woman's bonnet.”

—*May Riley Smith.*

“Oh, Sue!” said Emma in a very disturbed voice, “I do wish you would stop repeating that nasty poetry, I have heard so

much of late about wearing birds on hats that I am really out of spirits."

"Why, Emma, you surprise me!" answered Sue, a beautifully sweet-tempered girl of seventeen, who had lived on a farm all her life and learned to love and protect the birds in early childhood, a girl untainted with the foolish pride and empty vanity of the city, who never wore birds on her hat, never caused the life-blood of an innocent creature to be spilt to satisfy this fad of woman.

"I am perfectly devoted to birds and before I leave for the country you will hear more of it. For I am full of bird lore. I have a mind to begin at once—

'Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds,
That sing about your door,
Soon as the joyous spring has come,
And chilling storms are o'er.'

"That's better," said, Emma, earnestly, "I never did kill a bird, and always scolded Johnny for stoning the birds and robbing their nests.

"That's not nearly so mean as that other piece of poetry in which you say something about 'foolish pride, life and joy and song are costly trimmings for a woman's bonnet.' Do you know Sue, you will have to be a little careful how you talk about those 'trimmings'? It is all the fashion now and we all wear birds on our hats, from the wives of the professors of our college and ministers of our churches down to the factory girl, everybody, in fact, who has any decency of dress, any idea, any common sense of style, wear them."

"I don't care who wears them," said Sue, with a heavy sigh, "that does not make it right. Listen what the Bible says about bird protection. *'If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way, in any tree, or on the ground, whether they be young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young, but thou shalt in anywise let the dam go, that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest prolong thy days. That was a plain common sense direction given by that grand old Hebrew lawgiver, Moses, more than 1450 years before Christ. So you see there is nothing in

*Deut. 22:6.

that which justifies women no matter how high they stand in society, to make a bier of their heads, a charnel house of beaks and claws, and bones and feathers and glass eyes of her fashionable hat. But so it is, if women could only know of the horrible destruction of bird life that their love for finery occasions, they would make it unfashionable to wear the feathers of murdered birds. It must be that they do not know, yet it is among the cultured, the most enlightened and intelligent where this indifference and hardness of heart exists which baffles and perplexes me.

"Do you know," continued Sue, "that 40,00 terns were killed in a single season on Cape Cod, that in 1891 a party cruelly murdered 130,000 egrets and herons in the swamps of Florida, that on Cobb's Island, Va., 40,000 sea swallows were shot in one summer, and coming a little nearer home—my heart aches at the thought—that 1,000,000 bobolinks were ruthlessly slaughtered in a single month, near Philadelphia. These are facts, Emma, that ought to furnish serious thought for reflection. This wholesale slaughter of God's own creation, your sisters of the air, members of God's great orchestra, ought to melt the fickle heart of fashion!"

"Pardon me, Emma" said Sue, warming up with righteous indignation, "allow me to quote from Margery Dean, who writes: 'American women who have hearts so tender they could not step upon a worm or kill a butterfly, are guilty of a thoughtless cruelty and make an industry possible and profitable by blindly following a fashion. It is wholly thoughtless, for no woman in our land could deliberately allow creatures to be blinded, snared and slaughtered for the gratification of ornamenting her head for a few weeks.'"

"Oh, Sue! Don't read any more of that stuff" said Emma with tears slowly rolling down her tender cheeks, "I—"

"Pardon me, again," interrupted Sue, "allow me to read a little more from a common sense article written by Olive Thorne Miller, in which she asks the questions, "How can a thoughtful woman feeling some responsibility in the training of her children reconcile her conscience to the constant object lessons in cruelty which the wearing of murdered birds holds up before her children? How dare she thus endorse and tacitly approve cruelty and barbarity which she cannot but know are a necessary part of this infamous trade?!"

"Oh, Sue! cried Emma with the tears now rapidly flowing down her cheeks. It must be thoughtlessness. I shall never wear another bird upon my hat as long as I live, and 'a bier of dead birds—has it come to that—must this be our thought of a woman's hat?' shall mean more to me than a mere jingle of words. The songs of every murdered bird which I wore upon my hat seems even now to jingle with mournful tones deep within the recesses of my soul.

"How glad I am, Sue, that you came to see me. What can I do to atone for my thoughtless sinning? Nothing shall be too great a sacrifice now for the sake of the dear little birds. Let us hurry and go to see Belle. She wears aigrettes on her hat, and she thinks they are perfectly lovely. Poor, dear sister knows no better. I know you will touch her heart as you have mine when you tell her the unspeakably cruel manner in which aigrettes are obtained. Her heart is too tender to hear half. She is out in the yard under the old apple tree, sitting in the hammock, reading the affecting story of Robin Red Breast, enjoying the songs of the very birds which perhaps in a few short months will be perched lifeless upon the hat of some thoughtless woman."

"How eloquent you are becoming," answered Sue, almost choking with smiles, I do believe you will become more devoted to the birds than I am."

"How I wish every girl was as easily changed as you from thoughtfulness to thoughtlessness" said Sue!

"Oh, Sue!" interrupted Emma. "No one could be so hard-hearted as to resist your persuasions."

"Oh, yes, Emma dear, to many of them I have talked, and pleaded and begged with some girls until the fast flowing tears themselves seemed to sympathize with the birds, but all to no avail. They would not turn their backs on Fashion and go about sinlessly adorned. They would give the most non-sensical arguments in answer to the most humane reasoning until I was almost tempted to wish, for I fear we no longer merit these precious gifts of God, that all the birds would emigrate to a friendlier clime, a land a little nearer their God, inhabited by a kinder people than ours, where they might be safe from the cruel hand of man spurred on by woman! Where no woman, O Bird, wants your corpse to carry on her head! Where there is no motto, You shall die, that vanity, that Fashion may live! "Where you,

dear birds, might live your sweet lives undisturbed! Where you would be treated with proper respect, the consideration, and grateful love which your presence deserves. I pray and hope that the day will yet come, before many more species are entirely extinct, when every woman will look upon the wearing of birds as a sign of heartlessness and a mark of ignominy and reproach."

"Come, Sue, let's see Belle."

A, 'or.



The Right Use of Time.

A French writer once said: "Time is the stuff with which our life is made." If this is true, a right use of time would make our lives worth living; while a not right use of it would make them miserable in the end in whatever way we look at the matter. The use of time has a great part to play in the framing of our character and destiny. The rate at which time moves and the manner in which it overtakes us are such as should make us very cautious in its method of employment. Who would not value time and its right use after reading beneath the words of the dying Queen Elizabeth: "Time! time! a world of wealth for an inch of time!" Note the comparison.

The following is a true and beautiful presentation of time in all its phases:

"Time was, is past; thou canst not it recall.

Time is, thou hast; employ the portion small.

Time future, is not—and may never be;

Time present is the only time for thee."

May we venture to sketch the experience of some of our fellow students? Slack in work, half hearted in studies and games, often full of regrets and remorse for wasted opportunities. The past, oh such a failure. To such we would say—"Time is, thou hast;" employ it in the right way. There are very few cases in which the past cannot be retrieved in a measure. But remember, you are spending present time or work that should have been done at some past time and you are not much at a gain. Time is too important to be wasted. It is Eternity begun. Spend it rightly.



Intelligent concentration is the secret of efficiency.

Clonian.

We have only one month until another school year is over. We feel sad at leaving our society work, yet glad that so much has been accomplished the past school year, while some things have been left for next year's work.

The evening of May 12 will be one long remembered by every Clio and Philo. The committees appointed to prepare a program for the joint session far surpassed the expectations of the rest. Instead of giving us only a solid educational program they satisfied our physical appetites as well, and we were more than surprised when the committees appeared with ice cream and cake. It was a novel feature and we know that it proved a perfect success. We were pleased to have with us, among others, on this occasion, Miss Brightbill of Fulton, Mo., and Miss Loose of Berne, Pa.

LILLIAN G. KREIDER. *Editress.*



Kalozetean.

Our society during the first half of the Spring term has seemed to realize more than ever the benefits to be derived from a literary society culture. Our meetings have been well attended and our programs have been better than those of the preceding term.

Of the new students, we have entertained many, three of whom, Bert Strayer, Walter Strayer, and Harry Moyer have joined the ranks of K. L. S. and hereafter will endeavor to develop themselves under the motto, "No reward without labor." We hope for still more members this term.

Our meetings are always open to visitors and we welcome to our meetings any one who has the desire to be present. In the very near future we hope to give a special program to the class of 1900, at which time, we will do our best to leave a good impression with our out-going Senior class. We will do what we can to please them for we realize that not only all the literary societies of the institution, but the College itself, lose an intellectual band of young men and women.

The play which our society had decided to give has been postponed until next year, because we realize that the spring term is not the time for amateur theatricals.

We wish again to extend to all friends of the College, and students a hearty invitation to visit us.

A. G. SMITH.



Philokosmian Anniversary.

The Thirty-Third Anniversary of the Philokosmian Literary Society was held on Friday evening, May 4. In all respects, this anniversary surpassed any yet held by the society. The substitution of a debate for the usual orations by members of the society was very much appreciated and was a decided success. The speakers were all well prepared and handled the question in a way that showed perfect familiarity with the subject. The audience was delighted with the pleasing manner and elegant language of the speakers, and showed their appreciation by earnest attention. Rounds of applause followed the decision of the judges, rendered by Rev. Craig B. Cross, in favor of the affirmative.

The reception which followed the literary program was largely attended by the friends of the society, and enjoyed by all. Excellent music was furnished for the occasion by Kurzenknabe's orchestra of Harrisburg.

Following is the program in full:

St. John's Commandery March,	<i>Farrar.</i>
Orchestra.	
INVOCATION.	
Overture—Jollities,	<i>Bucholz.</i>
Orchestra.	
President's Address,	Harry E. Spessard.
Caprice—Little Mischief,	<i>Armand.</i>
Orchestra.	
Debate— <i>Resolved:</i> That the Attitude of the United States toward the Philippine Islands is Justifiable.	
Affirmative:	Negative:
Robert R. Butterwick, '01,	Oren G. Myers, '00,
Charles E. Snoke, '00.	William O. Roop, '01.
Evening Serenade,	<i>Fuhrt.</i>
Orchestra.	
Honorary Oration—The Practical Man,	
Rev. Isaac H. Albright, A. M., Ph. D.	
Decision of Debate.	
Judges: Hon. R. L. Myers, Rev. Craig B. Cross,	
C. V. Henry, Esq.	
March—Boston Tea Party,	<i>Pryor.</i>
Orchestra.	

The honorary oration requires special mention and we are sorry that we do not have the space to give all of it. Among many other things he said: The teaching, "Once in grace, always in grace" may be disputed by some, but once Philokosmians, always Philokosmians, is beyond dispute. We have found life to be a conquest, a battle, and not mere play, there is ample room, therefore, for the practical man. We are living in a practical age, and the call everywhere is for the practical man, the man who can bring something to pass. The immense development of the industrial life has discounted theorizing and put a premium on action. Talent in this age is no match for practical common sense. The world is full of men who are away up in theory, but down in practice. In the great race of life practical common sense has the right of way. The twentieth century will not ask you from where you come, what you know, but what can you do? We must not forget that life's preparation and discipline are difficult in proportion as the end attained is high and noble. God has put the highest price upon the greatest worth. The practical man, in short, wins, wrests victory out of his defeats.

J. WALTER ESBENSHADE, '03.



Y. W. C. A.

Since the visit of Mrs. Lowery, State Y. W. C. A. Secretary, the Association has received inspiration to take up the work anew. Most of the new girls have joined with us and we hope, by the end of this term, to have the name of every girl in the hall on our roll.

Besides the regular weekly prayermeeting, every Sunday morning, Miss Wolfe conducts a Bible reading on the "Women of the Bible." Most of the girls attend this service and are very much interested in it. Possibly nothing can show better the interest of the girls than the fact they have decided to send three delegates to Northfield. They have elected Miss Lehman, Miss Moyer and Miss Stehman to represent their Association.



Y. M. C. A.

The devotional meetings of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday af-

ternoons continue to be characterized by a deep spiritual interest.

A joint meeting of the Associations on May 6, was well attended. Pres. Roop made an interesting address on the "Ecumenical Conference" and Rev. Eshleman gave a practical talk on Missions.

The Association is glad to welcome several new members and cordially invites all to the meetings.

Arrangements are being made to conduct a refreshment stand during Commencement week.

At a recent business meeting the following men were elected delegates to the Northfield Conference: President, D. M. Oyer; Secretary, D. J. Cowling, J. W. Esbenshade and H. H. Baish.



Base Ball.

The College base ball team played a most interesting game with the Yale Law School on Saturday, April 14. The game was played on the home grounds and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Yale boys, doubtless, came expecting an easy victory, having defeated Albright College the day before by a large score. These expectations, however, did not seem so sure of realization by the end of the first inning, when the score stood 5 to 3 in favor of L. V. C. But for one serious error by the home team, the visitors would not have gotten a single run in the first inning. For the remainder of the game the playing strength of the two teams seemed quite well balanced. At the close of the ninth inning the score stood 8 to 7 in favor of L. V. C. The following is the record:

LEBANON VALLEY.

	R	H	O	A	E
Clemens, 2b.	2	2	5	3	0
Snoke, 1f.	1	2	2	1	0
Speraw, c.	2	2	5	0	0
Fenstermacher, ss.	1	3	1	3	1
Albright, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1
Winters, p.	1	2	0	6	0
Hollenbaugh, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Schaeffer, cf.	0	0	0	0	0

Shenk, 3b.

	O	I	I	O	I
—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	15	26	13	3

YALE LAW SCHOOL.

	R	H	O	A	E
Fessenden, p.	I	O	I	O	O
Robertson, 3b.	3	3	I	O	I
Lane, 2b.	2	O	I	3	O
Payne, c.	O	O	7	O	O
Malone, 1b.	O	2	10	O	O
Buchannon, ss.	O	I	I	2	O
Hyne, rf.	O	I	3	I	O
McGrath, 1f.	O	I	I	O	I
Lyman, cf.	O	O	2	O	O
Bacon, cf.	I	I	I	O	O
—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	9	28	6	2

Lebanon Valley,	5	O	2	I	O	O	O	O	O—8
Yale Law School,	3	O	2	O	O	O	O	O	2—7

On Friday, April 20, a game was played with the Carlisle Indians, on the College Campus. The rain, which continued incessantly throughout the game, made it very unpleasant for the players, but none the less interesting for the spectators. Up to the fifth inning, the score stood 1—0 in favor of the visiting team. At the beginning of the fifth, Albright started off with a base hit for L. V. C. Weir followed with a two base hit, sending Albright to third. Just at this point, Pego, who had been pitching for the Indians up to this time, was superseded by Le Roy. The latter left Albright come from third home, on a wild ball. He then sent Clemens and Snone to base on balls. Speraw followed with a hit which brought Weir and Clemens home. On another passed ball, Snone came home, making the score 4—1 in favor of L. V. C. In the second half of the inning, the Indians also made three additional runs, thus tying the score. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the bad condition of the grounds, the game was not continued beyond the fifth inning. The following is the score by innings:

Indians,	O	I	O	O	3—4
Lebanon Valley,	O	O	O	O	4—4

On Saturday, April 28, our team won the victory of the season thus far, in a game with Franklin and Marshall. The game was played on the home grounds, and resulted in the score of 10 to 1 in favor of L. V. C. This result, in itself, is evidence of the superior playing of our team, which put up a game with almost no room for criticism. For the poor showing made by the visitors, they had many complaints and excuses, all of which is, of course, very natural. The following is the score by innings:

Lebanon Valley,	1 0 1 2 5 1 0 0 0 — 10
Franklin and Marshall,	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1

The second team played a very interesting game of base ball with Harrisburg University, on the afternoon of May 5, on the college campus. Although the home team was defeated by a score of 14 to 12, it is nevertheless to be commended for the fine showing it made in this, its first game for the season. The score by innings was:

Harrisburg University,	0 0 0 6 7 0 0 1 0 — 14
Second Team,	1 4 0 2 0 3 0 1 1 — 12

On Saturday, May 12, the College base ball team defeated the Lebanon team by a score of 18 to 6. The game was played on the home grounds amid rain which continued to fall without intermission. The game was called at the close of the fifth inning.



Alumni et Alumnae.

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'81.

Professor E. H. Sneath, who is at present Professor of Philosophy at Yale, has recently been elected to membership in the American Social Science Association. This is one of the oldest scientific associations of the country and Prof. Sneath enjoys the distinction of being one of only four members from the University; the others being President Hadley, Judge Baldwin, and Dean Wayland of the Law School. Prof. Sneath has been invited to address the Association at the Washington session in May.

"The Mind of Tennyson" is the title of a new book just published by Scribner's from the pen of Prof. Sneath. The volume is unique, occupying a field never before entered and embodies

the results of the author's exhaustive research. It illustrates the originality and reasonableness of our worthy alumnus.

The object of the research, so ably edited in this volume, was the philosophy of Tennyson; his thoughts are God, Freedom, and Immortality.

'97.

Rev. Charles B. Wingerd graduated at the Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, O., at the Commencement held in the beginning of this month.

'98.

Professor O. P. DeWitt, Principal of the High School at Royersford, will hold his Commencement exercises May 25th. President H. U. Roop has been invited to deliver the address.

Mr. J. R. Geyer visited his friends of the college during the time of the Philo Anniversary.

'99.

Rev. I. E. Runk, Prof. J. W. Huntsberger, Mr. H. M. Imboden, and Miss Anna Myers also attended the exercises of the Anniversary and spent a few pleasant days with their friends of Annville and the institution.

Miss Hattie Shelly was the guest of her friends of the College on May 14th.



Personals and Locals.

Rev. R. R. Rhoads, pastor of Dallastown U. B. Church, conducted devotional exercises in the chapel on April 25th.

Rev. M. Rhoads, of St. Louis, Mo., after conducting devotional exercises one morning in chapel, gave a very practical address to the students.

Dr. S. J. Barakat, of Beriut, Syria, now a student at Union Biblical Seminary, addressed the prayer meeting on Tuesday evening, April 17th.

Drs G. A. Funkhouser and G. M. Matthews, the former senior professor of Union Biblical Seminary, the latter, associate editor of the *Religious Telescope*, attended chapel service April 25th and delivered interesting and helpful addresses.

President H. U. Roop spent a few days out of town in the interest of the College.

Prof Norman C. Schlichter delivered a lecture on May 9th on the subject: "With Stevenson, Field and Riley in the Realm of Childhood." The lecture was well handled to the satisfaction of all present. Mrs. Dr. Roop delighted the audience with her charming voice with music set to words composed by these masters of child nature.

The College Quartette gave an appreciated entertainment on May 12th.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Education in Dayton, Ohio, the college Presidents were appointed a committee to draw up an educational policy for the next session of the Board and for the General Conference. Our President, Dr. H. U. Roop, was appointed chairman of the committee.

The Quickening Power.

The years of life had glided by,
The end seemed e'en in sight,
And even Sorrow's memories
Were dim in evening light.

The fear of death had slipped away,
It seemed most good to rest;
To rest and sleep in safe repose,
To leave life's eager quest.

And then there interposed a Shape,
A form of grace divine;
A something tender, brave and true,
A diamond from the mine.

Then Life once more began to stir,
And Death reluctant burned,
And work loomed up and hands grew strong
And Rest seemed scarcely earned.

While yet the task remained undone,
Now upward coursed the sap;
And resurrection great occurred
And spread o'er Nature's map.

The eye uplift, the Shape behold,
Strong, gentle as a dove;
And it, know you not what it is?
Courageous, joyous Love!

A FRIEND.

A Basket of Chestnuts.

New student, (from the country)—“I say pard, what fer funny kind uv shirt has that fellow got with L. V. on it?”

Old Student.—That is his varsity sweater.

N. S.—“Golly, dad 'll think I'm a dead sport when he sees me marchin' home with one of them things on.”

Miss S.—“Fat” seems to me like a person with an exceedingly sweet disposition and a warm heart.”

Miss S.—“Why?”

Miss S.—“Because he always tries to hold hands when he passes the sugar bowl.”

Miss M. says she wishes some fellow would take her to church some Sunday night, as she would like to know how it goes.

Mr. B — s — h called on seven different girls in one week, he says he will soon be *around*. We wonder what.

DER DEUTSCHE.

Where Hans will go when he is dead,
'Tis very hard to tell,
For he does not understand
The distinction very well;
He gazes at the bright blue sky
And says “Der Himmel ist hell.”

A priest who was out walking one Sunday, observed a little Irish girl playing and said to her: “Good morning, thou daughter of the Evil One.”

“Good morning, Father,” she replied respectfully.—*Ex.*

Sunday School Teacher—“What is a lie.”

Pupil—“A lie is an abomination unto the Lord and an ever present help in time of trouble.”—*Ex.*

Jones.—“How is your boy doing at college?”

Farmer Noost.—“Splendid; getting high marks; first time he came home he had a pin with '99 on it.”—*Ex.*

Freshman: “I smell cabbage burning.”

Senior: “Perhaps your head is near the stove.”—*Ex.*

Exchanges.

"Railroads in Turkey" is the subject of an interesting article in the *Gettysburg Mercury*. It was written by Mr. Merdinyan, a native of Asia Minor.

The Easter number of the *Dickinsonian* deserves special mention.

The COLLEGE FORUM, Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa., makes its first appearance on our table this month. It is a neat little publication and the only fault we can find is that there is not quite enough of it.—*The Susquehanna*.

The FORUM Staff is encouraged by the favorable comments that appear in a number of our exchanges, and we hope soon to have the FORUM enlarged so as to be able to accommodate more contributors.

"The faculty loved me,
And held me so dear,
They asked me to repeat
My Senior year."—*Ex.*

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EDITORIAL.

A Worthy

The third volume of the Bizarre, the
Annual published by the Junior Class,

Effort.

came to the editorial staff of the Forum and
was perused with much interest. It is a
representative book of college annuals, presenting to the reader
every department and phase of the college in an adequate manner.
The mechanical part of the book is all that could be desired. It
was indeed a noble effort and reflects great credit upon the editor-
in chief, the business manager and their associates.

* * *

English

That old grudge which the English and
American nations have cherished, each to-

Friendship.

ward the other, for more than a century, is
fast becoming extinct; neither is the one so
ready as formerly, to suspect the other of hostile designs and to
hold it up as one watching for an opportunity to do any injury.
Indeed, almost the contrary is true. The citizens of the two na-
tions now speak of one another as kinsman and show their feelings

of friendship by considerations of an international alliance. When either individuals or nations have once come into relations of friendship and regard, they usually possess the capacity to appreciate such relation to a considerable degree, though often not to the fullest extent. We, therefore, believe that the people of the two great nations in question, for the most part, appreciate the amicable relations that have sprung up between them; yet, we fear that they do not appreciate them as highly as they should. This latter statement seems almost more applicable to America than to England. The former, proud of a glorious past, and almost over-confident in the strength of her unique present, naturally of course, does not feel very strongly the need of seeking the intimate friendship of foreign nations. She is thus liable, uncautiously, to do those things which will alienate the sympathies of that nation, which, we are safe in saying, is the most friendly power of Europe and the advantages of whose moral support and friendship we can ill afford to be without. Since the South African War has been in progress, there have been found persons all over this broad land of ours, who are ready to make pro-Boer speeches and engage in other vehement pro-Boer demonstrations. Even in our National Congress are some who have become so enthusiastic over that peculiarly American word "Independence," that they have been doing all in their power to induce that honorable body to pass resolutions of sympathy for the Boers, as if we can better afford to lose the good will of Great Britain than of the Boer Republic. Of course, it will doubtless be argued that these Boer sympathizers are patriotic; or that they are convinced of the justice of the Boer cause. Well, patriotism that is true and genuine, is admirable, but patriotism based more on sentiment than reason, is a dangerous thing. Moreover, while we wish to give right to individual opinions when they are based upon fact, and while we do not take the stand that England is without fault in raging this war, it certainly has not been proven that the Boers are all right and England wholly wrong. Besides, it is folly to believe that the world will be made worse or even that the Boers themselves will be worse off by England's having a hand in the administration of affairs in South Africa. What the friendship of England means to us, we cannot fully comprehend. What it meant to us at the breaking out of the Spanish American War, when nearly all the other European nations were showing their

teeth, could only be determined did we know what the result would have been had England joined with that grinning company. It certainly is not rash to suppose that things would be quiet different had this been the case. Neither is it rash to say that the good will of England is always to the advantage of America as a nation and that there are few more potent factors in the maintenance of the world's peace than the mutual friendship of these great powers.

* * *

The Real

Issue.

The time is almost here for the quadrennial conventions of the great political parties. The question naturally arises, What will be the real issue? Judging from recent votes and spirited debates in Congress, the main issue will be territorial expansion. Although protective tariff and a gold monetary basis will undoubtedly appear in the platform of the Republican party, Free Trade and Bi-Metalism among the planks of the Democratic platform; yet these will be secondary issues compared with the dominant issue of today, imperialism. Nov. 6, 1900, will determine temporarily, at least, the course of our foreign policy. The present administration's policy is well known, but if a Democratic president should be elected, Cuba would rule itself and the war in the Philippines would be stopped. Which is the better policy? Every voter must decide this for himself and vote for the party whose policy he believes to be preferable.



Can the Church Do Without the College?

This question might be answered with one word,—an emphatic *no*. But a more extended answer is desired, and reasons must also be given.

That the church which has no educational institutions can not thrive long, has been proven many times in the last half century. And this is as it should be. It is the mission of the church to supervise higher education. To the Church are given the Divine Oracles which are to be disseminated by her among all peoples. She is to teach wisdom and virtue. There can be no true wisdom unless tempered by the ethics of the world's Greatest Teacher. He who knows all the classics, the subtleties of philosophy, con-

crete and abstract mathematics, the intricacies of science, but knows nothing of the Christ and His teaching lacks the great essential of being a wise man. For this reason young men should attend colleges controlled AND SUPPORTED by the Church, so that they may be firmly "rooted and grounded" in the faith before attending the Technical institutions (which are secular) of the country.

The young of our land will educate. They will educate at home if the home furnishes proper facilities. But if the facilities at home are of an inferior kind they will seek them elsewhere. In this way many very promising and useful persons are lost to the Church. As much as it is the duty of the parents to provide the necessities of life for their children until they are able to care for themselves, so much also is it the duty of the Church to furnish the facilities for mental development for her children.

"None liveth to himself" should be practised more and more by the Church respecting her *palladii of Christianity*. Not all who need and desire an education can get it, because it is beyond their means. Frequently those who are least able to attend College would make the best use, and serve best the church of *their* choice, if they were favored with collegiate training. Then let the rich give of their surplus wealth to the struggling educational institutions of the church in order that their usefulness may be increased, that all who will may come and drink deep and often from wisdom's fountain. In this way, monuments, not of stone, but living monuments and witnesses for Christ, will be erected everywhere. These monuments will not be destroyed by the blasts of Time, but will last forever.

Some churches have done in a measure what they could in this respect, and others are doing it now. The Church of the United Brethren in Christ, while she has done well in the last decade, has not done what she could. We are pleased to see the change in this direction. Especially is this true of Lebanon Valley College. Useful to the church as she has been through her three hundred Alumni for the last quarter of a century she will become even more useful as her facilities for work are increased. Let the more than forty thousand members of the cooperating conferences support her by sending their sons and daughters to their own college and by giving of their means until Lebanon Valley College takes first place among the schools of the denomination, and stands in the front ranks of the colleges of the country.

STUDENT.

Alexander Pope.

The period included between the years 1700 and 1745, known as the age of Queen Anne, is a very notable one in the history of England. The English people had at this time come to be great admirers of France and French customs, and were governed largely by French influence. Pofligacy was manifest everywhere. Society had become dissolute and vice fashionable because of the influence of Boileau and the French classical school. Politics had become impure and the church lifeless and corrupt. The Wigs and Tories were contending for supremacy, each claiming that, under the administration of the other, the government must surely go down. With the politicians engaged in these struggles were allied the writers of the day, and they must be regarded as being of no small consequence in the strife. As a reward for their part in the conflict, they were given the petty offices at the disposal of the successful parties. Religious life was at a low ebb. The church had become divided into what was known as the high church and the low church. The leaders were men of the world and indulged in every kind of vice extant.

A short time prior to this period, in the year 1688, Alexander Pope was born. His parents were poor and humble, but did all they could to give him a good education. He learned to read and write at a very early age.

In 1715, Pope moved with his parents, to whom he was exceedingly respectful, to Chiswick, where his father died. With his mother he then went to Twickenham. Here he lived in seclusion scarcely ever leaving his mother's side. His life was one continual sickness. He died in 1744, eleven years later than his mother.

Pope was a man of extremely peculiar character. This was due, partially, at least, to his physical condition. On account of his bodily affliction he thought he should be unusually indulged. He was eccentric in the extreme; it was next to impossible for the servants of his household to do anything to please him. His character was a strange combination of contraries; in many respects his actions exemplified the exact opposite of what he pretended. But there are good points in his character, which, though very few counterbalance a great many of his bad qualities, and in estimating his character these must be taken into account.

At a very early age Pope began writing. His principal works are, *Essay on Criticism*, *Rape of the Lock*, *Windsor Forest*, *The Dunciads*, *Essay on Man* and his translation of the *Iliad* of Homer. Of these, *Rape of the Lock* is his master-piece. It is founded on a London society quarrel and is a portrayal of high society life. His *Essay on Criticism* was founded on ideas secured from Lord Balingbroke, who afterward laughed at him for being the mouthpiece for opinions he did not hold. In this his political genius first became apparent. *Windsor Forest* and *Pastorals* are artificial and false. *Eloris to Abelard* does not touch the reader. *Elegy to the memory of an unfortunate lady* is his nearest approach to the pathetic.

In summing up in his "Study Window" his criticism on Pope, Lowell says, "A great deal must be allowed to Pope for the age in which he lived, and not a little I think for the influence of Swift. In his province he still stands unapproachably a lord. If to be the greatest satirist of individual men, other than of human nature, if to be the highest expression which the life of court and ball-room have ever found in verse, if to have added more phrases to our language than any other but Shakespeare, if to have charmed four generations make a man a great poet, then he is one. He was the chief founder of an artificial style of writing, which, in his hands, was living and powerful because he used it to express artificial modes of thinking and an artificial state of society. Measured by any high standard of imagination he will be found wanting; tried by any test of wit he is unrivalled."

Living in the first critical period of literature, so called because of the attention to literary form and perfection of style, he has benefited the English language to a very great extent. He discovered its power of melody, and enriched the language with poetical elegance. He developed its capacity for terse and brilliant expression. He made the dissyllabic line supreme for a time.

Besides his influence upon the language he has benefited the public by his satires and reflected the thoughts of his day to us.

J. WALTER ESBENSHADE, '03.



"Employment, which Galen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness that indolence is justly considered the mother of misery.,

Commencement Week.

BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY.

The Commencement exercises of the College opened on Sunday, June 10th. It was an ideal morning and a large audience was present. The chorus class under Prof. Oldham sang several beautiful anthems. Dr. Roop delivered the sermon, taking for his text, Psalm 144: 12: "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of the palace." Dr. Roop said: The 144th Psalm is a Psalm of David as King. It is occupied with matters of public concern. It gives a picture of national prosperity and chief among the petitions in that prayer is the supplication in behalf of the grown-up children of the community. Let me direct your attention first to the prayer of people, and then to some counsels in aid of the object for which we pray. First. And first here let me signalize the significance of the fact that the people pray for the grown up children. When people pray they are thoughtful and they are brought to thought in this case by considerations both wide-reaching and profound. The manifestation of the popular interest in those especially who complete a course of education, and make a more formal entrance into society, has become a feature of modern life, perhaps nowhere so pronounced as in our own land. Second. And note, now, how the people's prayer breathes the spirit of just pride and confidence as to what the grown-up youth can be. The possibilities of the graduates, in the time of the class of 1900, are larger than of any year before, and how much, no human being can divine. The garden of the Lord must be filled with strong grown trees, and the palace He is building has places for wondrously polished stones. Third. You may do well to note in addition the people's prayer in the context for the removal of the strange children, whose vanity and untruthfulness mar and break and crush the youth that should grow up in strength and beauty. And, last of all, the praying people of the world would counsel your making religion the supreme thing in life. The special obligations of the educated mind to put God at the helm of life are incontestable. The sphere of the Christian scholar was never so wide and inviting as now, but it was never more exacting in personal devotion and holiness."

At six o'clock a praise service was held on the campus by the Christian Associations, led by D. M. Oyer, President of Y. M. C. A. Parting words were given by the Seniors and others. The meeting was well attended.

At eight o'clock, Dr. T. C. Carter, D. D., of Roanoke, Va., delivered an excellent and practical sermon before the Christian Associations, taking for his theme "Is the Young Man Safe?" recorded in II Samuel 18:29. After speaking of the circumstances under which this theme was uttered the speaker considered the young man's safety from two points of view. First, Is he safe intellectually? Second, Is he safe socially? He spoke very impressively of the temptations peculiar to youth.

The choir again sang several beautiful anthems.

MONDAY.

The most successful commencement yet held of the Conservatory of Music took place this year. There were five graduates of whom Edna Groff, Arabelle Batdorf, Anna Kreider and Lena Owens finished on the piano and Lillie Kreider in voice. The exercises indicated the performers to have undergone patient and excellent training. The last number on the following program was especially fine.

The program follows:

Organ,	Prelude,	<i>Merkel.</i>
	Prof. H. Oldham.	
Voice,	(a) Sacred Love,	<i>Liszt.</i>
	(b) Resolution,	<i>Lassen.</i>
	Lillie Kreider.	
Piano,	Octave Study,	<i>G. Liebling.</i>
	Edna Groff.	
Piano,	"Rouet d'Omphale,"	<i>Saint Saens.</i>
	Anna Kreider.	
	(Second piano, H. Oldham.)	
Voice,	"Angel's Anthem,"	<i>Schnecker.</i>
	Lillie Kreider.	
Piano,	Tarantelle,	<i>Thalberg.</i>
	Lena Owens.	
Piano,	Polonaise, Op. 22,	<i>Chopin.</i>
	Arabelle Batdorf.	
	(Organ, H. Oldham.)	
Voice,	E. Strano Poter,	"Faust."
	Lillie Kreider.	

Conferring of Degrees,
President H. U. Roop.
Quintette, Hymn of Praise Symphony, *Mendelssohn.*
Lena Owens, Arabelle Batdorf, Anna Kreider,
Edna Groff.
(*Organ, H. Oldham.*)

TUESDAY.

The Board of Trustees met on Tuesday of Commencement week. There was a large attendance of the members. William H. Ulrich, of Hummelstown, and who is one of the representatives of East Pennsylvania Conference presided. Enthusiasm characterized the sessions for the members realized that they control an institution which is fast coming to the front ranks in the educational world. They reelected all the members of the faculty except Prof. H. Lenich Meyer, of the Natural Science Department, who is succeeded by Prof. Thos. G. MacFadden, a graduate of Otterbein University, and of John Hopkins University. The latter will have the assistance of Prof. Howard E. Enders, class '97, Lebanon Valley College, and a graduate of the University of Michigan. The scope of studies in this department will be considerably enlarged. Prof. H. H. Shenk will take charge of the Department of History and Political Science. Prof. N. C. Schlichter was elected to a full professorship in French. Dr. Roop's report indicated a large growth in every department, an attendance of 290 students, and an income of \$3000 above the annual expenditures. Besides the professors of the several departments, a number of assistants will be employed as circumstances and conditions may require.

In the evening the Alumni Association held a public meeting which was one of the best yet held. John H. Maysilles, '95, presided. The musical parts were rendered by Prof. H. Oldham, Mrs. Simon Light, '82, Mary Kreider, '99, Ella Black, '96, and Kate Mumma, '92. C. B. Wingerd, '97, delivered an oration on "Visions," H. B. Dohner, '78, gave an address on What the Alumni are doing for L. V. C., and Prof. N. C. Schlichter, '97, gave some original lyrics.

Immediately after this the Annual Banquet of the Association was given at the Ladies' Hall. It was a sumptuous feast. Reno S. Harp, '89, was toastmaster, Dr. H. U. Roop, '92, Rev. D. C. Eshleman, '94, and C. E. Snoke, '00, gave very appropri-

ate toasts. After singing the College song, the occasion was at an end, an event long to be remembered by those present.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday afternoon the class of '00 held its Class Day exercises. Though the program was lengthy, yet it was full of interest from one end to the other, and the large audience did not tire. It was one of the most interesting exercises of the week. The program follows:

PROGRAM.

Instrumental Quartette,	Lillian G. Kreider, Lena M.
Owens, Edna E. Groff, Annie E. Kreider.	
President's Address,	Charles E. Snoke.
Optimist,	Enid Daniel.
Pessimist,	Ralph Donald Reider.
Vocal Solo,	Reba F. Lehman.
Poem,	H. E. Spessard.
Prophecy,	Fred Weiss Light.
Dutch Address,	D. E. Long.
Instrumental Duet,	Lillian G. Kreider, Lena M. Owens.
Class Oration,	Adam K. Weir.
Willer,	Seth A. Light.
Chronicle of Ages,	G. Mason Snoke.
Auctioneer,	Rene D. Burtner.
Vocal Solo,	Annie E. Kreider.
History,	Alvin E. Shroyer.
Calendar of 1900,	Nellie P. Buffington.
Brotherly Presentation,	Ross Nissley.
Presentation to Girls,	Clyde J. Saylor.
Instrumental Solo,	Edna Groff.
Presentation to Boys,	C. Madie Burtner.
Presentation to Juniors,	Nora E. Spayd.
Response,	Sue E. Moyer.
Class Song,	
Ivy Oration,	Oren G. Myers.

THE CLASS DAY SONG.

H. E. SPESSARD.

Just a song for 1900,
 Let it fill the gentle breeze,
 Let the curfew toll its fond and last farewell.
 No more will we roam the campus
 With our sweethearts by our sides,

Nor our hearts be melted by some magic spell.
Fondest memories may come and go
Just like the fleecy snow;
But we will yearn for gladsome days of yore,
To grasp our loving comrades
With gentle hands; but now,
Hail to thee, dear Leb'non Valley,
Au-re-voir.

CHORUS.

Just a song for L. V. C.
A jolly song of cheer.
Our hearts are longing for those days of yore;
We leave behind the broken hearts
And the friends we love so dear,
Just one farewell, Leb'non Valley,
Au-re-voir.

'Neath the green trees on the campus
On the olive cushioned floor,
There's a band of jolly students kind and true.
From yon weeping sugar maple
Sings the robin to his babes
While the rustic flag pole waves the white and blue,
It is twilight; and the moon reveres
The merry songs and cheers;
That o'er the winged breezes gently soar;
To you our fond professors,
To comrades ever dear,
Farewell, not to be forgotten,
Au-re-voir.

Though for aye we may be severed
From our Alma Mater dear,
There'll be longings for those happy by gone years,
Here we plant our emblem, Ivy,
'Neath the quaint old fashioned eaves,
And its roots we moisten with our dripping tears;
Though its language never may be spoken,
It hides a peaceful token,
A tribute from the brave ones gone before;

Just think of us in earnest prayers
 As comrades ever true,
 For, we bid one loving farewell,
 Au-re-voir.

In the evening the Conservatory Concert was held in the presence of many people. Every number on the program was vigorously applauded. Special praise must be given Director Oldham. The program follows :

PROGRAM.

Quintette,	"Martha,"	<i>Flotow.</i>
Lillie Burkey, Ruth Leslie, Mamie Dean,		
Mary Zimmerman.		
(<i>Organ, H. Oldham.</i>)		
Vocal Solo,	"O Santissima Vergine,"	<i>Gordigiani.</i>
Lillie Kreider.		
Two Piano Duet,	Etude,	<i>Pirani.</i>
Lena Owens, Edna Groff.		
Vocal Trio,	O Memory,	<i>Leslie.</i>
Reba Lehman, Grace Fisher, H. E. Spessard.		
Quintette,	"Poet and Peasant,"	<i>Suppe.</i>
Susie Moyer, Alma Engle, Elizabeth Stehman,		
Nettie Lockeman.		
(<i>Organ, H. Oldham.</i>)		
Violin Solo,	Ballade et Polonaise,	<i>Vienxttemps.</i>
Madame Von Bereghy.		
Piano and Organ,	"Faust,"	<i>Gounod.</i>
Chas. H. Oldham, H. Oldham.		
Vocal Solo,	"The Resurrection,"	<i>Shelley.</i>
Anna Kreider.		
Chorus,	"Oh Hush Thee My Baby,"	<i>Sullivan.</i>
Chorus Class.		
Quintette,	"Zampa,"	<i>Herold.</i>
Arabelle Batdorf, Edna Groff, Anna Kreider,		
Lena Owens.		
(<i>Organ, H. Oldham.</i>)		

THURSDAY,

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Commencement of Lebanon Valley College, was held on Thursday morning, June 14th. The rostrum was neatly decorated with palms, lavender and white bunting, while the class motto, "Palma Qui Meruit Ferat," was

suspended in the rear of the stage, and the front adorned with ivy. The graduates were attired in Oxford cap and gown. The music was furnished by the Steelton Orchestra. Dr. Elias Hershey Sneath, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University, delivered a masterly commencement oration on the subject "Aesthetic Culture."

"I have selected the subject as announced on account of its great importance. It remains for the Colleges and Universities to stem the tide of materialism which has grown within our land."

The speaker believed in the development of the material resources and stated that next to bodily wants stand education, social and political wants.

He spoke of the neglect of aesthetic culture because its importance is not generally recognized and continued: "Man is in his nature an aesthetic being. Man's aesthetic constitution is revealed in the anthropologic and psychologic study of man. Man by nature loves something that is beautiful. The bodily appearance has much to do in binding home affiliations with the wife. Bodily cleanliness is as much aesthetic as hygienic. The average man wants to look well."

The speaker then cited the ideal of the Greeks in this respect, spoke of the influence of the aesthetic in social life, the home and the nation, and said: "Conventionalities and customs, our manners and sustenance are controlled by the aesthetic. What is true of social is true in the political field. Fitness and capability are recognized. In the moral and religious life there is a beauty in the model life and repulsion in vice. There is attractive beauty in good character. Extreme ugliness of sin causes people to shun it.

"The religious life and the aesthetic are ultimately associated. Aesthetic culture is the servant of religion. It furnishes expression for the religious. The speculative mind has been led to God by the force of the beautiful. The aesthetic is an antidote for the skeptic mind.

"A poem or a picture often will do more for religion than metaphysics or theology. In our daily life the aesthetic plays an important part. What a poverty-stricken life ours would be without aesthetics. Beauty rather than utility attracts the soul. It contributes wonderfully to the happiness of the human life. If our poetry, music, architecture and sculpture were taken away,

much of our human enjoyment would be destroyed. Human nature would be wrecked were it not for the beautiful."

The orator then spoke at length of the ways and means to secure aesthetic culture and stated that the time to begin is in the beginning, and continued by saying: "Aesthetic culture should begin with the child. The child loves beauty. Home is the first and leading agency. It should be a beautiful home. Beauty lies in simplicity. Beauty does not always exist in the luxurious. Education is not the process of a day and therefore a generation must be raised up to love the beautiful.

"It remains for the schools and colleges to cultivate the spirit of aesthetic culture. Beside the home, the State can do much. Every commonwealth and city has a public building. These should be models of architecture. Every nation, State or city should have a park and garden system. They do much for the development of aesthetic culture. The art galleries of large cities do much for culture." The speaker advocated their multiplication by the thousand and urged the importance of observing anniversaries of the Nation, State and city as means to cultivate the aesthetic.

The speaker pronounced the Church a great means to develop the aesthetic in man.

"Church architecture and Church music should be the best."

In concluding the masterly oration, Dr. Sneath spoke of the importance of the work done in the Kindergarten, High school, academy, and college. "The school and the college," he said, "should be equipped with teachers who are lovers of the beautiful. Every school and college should open its sessions with music. Drawing should be introduced in all schools for culture, and classical poetry will do much for the aesthetic."

The speaker deplored the destruction of our forests, and advocated that the beautiful in rock-formation and landscape be unmolested.

The candidates for the various degrees and the subjects of their theses are as follows:

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Character Sketch of Queen Elizabeth, Nellie Buffington; The Doctrine of Becoming, Enid Daniel; Mental Processes of Thought-getting, Grant B. Gerberich; The Heights, Fred Weiss

Light; Plato's Ethics, David E. Long; The Eternal Art, Lillian G. Kreider; The Supremacy of the Christian Standard of Morality in Statecraft, Oren G. Myers; Commercial Expansion, Ross Nissley; Civilization Modified by Mountains, Ralph Donald Reider; The Analogy, Clyde J. Saylor; The Relation of the Will to Character Building, Alvin E. Shroyer.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Charlemagne, C. Madie Burtner; The Legitimacy of Conscience, Rene DesCartes Burtner; Madonna, Anna E. Kreider; The Fallacy of Mind Reading, Reba F. Lehman; Hypothetical Reasoning, Seth A. Light; Christian Education, D. Augustus Peters; Man's Morality and Intellectuality—and Who Responsible? J. Mark Peters; Value of Historical Knowledge, Charles Edward Snoke; Labor as an Educator, G. Mason Snoke; The Beautiful and The Good, Nora E. Spayd; Mathematics, A Discipline for the Mind, H. E. Spessard; The Papacy, Adam K. Weir; The College as a Formative Agency, Galen D. Light, '99.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Molecules and Molecular Theories, Howard E. Enders, '97; Concerning the Relation between Physiological Psychology and Pedagogy, Frank F. Holsopple.

MASTER OF ARTS.

The Teacher and His Work, John S. Gruver; The Relative Efficiency of Labor under its Several Systems of Employment, John Maysilles, '95; Some Aspects of Current Literature, Norman C. Schlichter, '97; The Moral Bearing of Political Science, Hiram Herr Shenk; The Imagination, Charles B. Wingerd, '97.

In the evening the Senior reception was given at the Ladies' Hall, many being present. This was a very fitting close for such a successful commencement week which will long be remembered.



Clonian.

Our school year has closed and we can truly say that it has been the most successful one for years. We regret that the Senior girls are leaving us but we hope to profit by their good advice

which they gave before they left. We are also glad we have girls still in the society who will volunteer to take the places of the outgoing Seniors.

The elections for the following term are as follows : President, Sue Moyer, '01 ; Vice President, Alma Engle, '02 ; Secretary, Lizzie Stehman, '02 ; Treasurer, Emma Loos, '01.

We regret that our numbers will be broken but we hope new girls will come in and fill our ranks. LILLIAN KREIDER.



Philokosmian.

The annual election of officers was held on June 6th. C. S. Bomberger was elected Librarian for the ensuing year. D. M. Oyer and J. Walter Esbenshade were re-elected respectively treas. and society editor for the *Forum*. The members of the Lecture committee were re-elected for the next year. The committee consists of the following persons: R. R. Butterwick, S. F. Daugherty, H. L. Eichinger, D. M. Oyer and H. H. Baish. H. H. Baish was elected Editor-in-Chief of the *Forum* to take the place of G. D. Light, resigned. C. W. Waughtel and W. O. Roop were elected to fill other vacancies on the editorial staff.

On Friday evening, June 1st, a special program was rendered in the college chapel in honor of the Seniors. A large number of visitors were present and the program was enjoyed by all. Mr. Shroyer responded for the Seniors in a few well chosen words. The best wishes of the society go with this class in its entrance into active life.

The Philo wishes to the students and faculty an enjoyable and profitable vacation and hopes to see many faces both of old and new students at the opening of the new year.

J. W. ESBENSHADE.



Athletics.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 23, our base ball team met the Indians in a return game on the latter's diamond, and won a clean cut, well earned victory. The game was intensely interesting throughout and was witnessed by a large crowd of people.

Worthy of mention is the spirit of justice and hearty good-will manifested on both sides, a condition which led each team into a higher regard and esteem for the other.

The score by innings was as follows:

Lebanon Valley,	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0—8
Indians,	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4

A game of base ball was played with the Reading Y. M. C. A., on the College Campus, May 26. While the visitors were not a match for our boys, they played fair ball and are commendable for the manly way in which they received their defeat. The game ended with the score 22—0 in favor of L. V. C.

On Friday, June 8, the base ball team had a game with Villanova, in which it was defeated by a score of 12 to 6. This was the first defeat which our boys suffered on their own grounds during this base ball season and it is attributable to the apparent misfortunes of a single inning. Up to the end of the sixth inning the game was a tie, standing 5—5. In the seventh inning, Winters did not have that perfect control of the ball which usually characterizes his pitching, which, together with several errors in the fielding of the home team, enabled the visitors to add seven runs to their list. In the eighth inning we succeeded in hammering out the last run of the game, leaving the score 12—6 in favor of the visitors. The score by innings is as follows:

Villanova,	0	1	4	0	0	0	7	0	x—12
Lebanon Valley,	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0—6

On Commencement Day, June 14, an excellent game was played on the College Campus with the Susquehanna team of Harrisburg. A large number of people were present to witness the last game of a most successful season for our team. It was a rare treat for the crowd. The game resulted in a brilliant victory for us, the score being 7—3.

We sincerely hope that the high position which we have attained this year in the athletic world may not only be held in coming years, but that a still higher position may be reached. To be sure L. V. C. will be able to do this.



"Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him."

Personals and Locals.

This being the Commencement number we shall not have sufficient space to make mention of all the distinguished persons who came to witness the exercises, nor of the many friends, well-wishers and parents of students.

Mrs. C. S. Daniels spent some days here on account of her daughter's, Miss Enid Daniels, graduating.

Miss Nora Spayd and Nellie Buffington enjoyed their parents' visit here during the graduation.

Rev. R. R. Butterwick, class '01, attended the funeral of his uncle, Wm. H. Butterwick, at Friedensburg, Pa.

Bishop E. B. Kephart conducted devotional exercises in college chapel on June 11th. He then gave a short address to the students.

The north wing to the college is well on the way and will be quite ready to welcome students in the Fall term.

The new Conservatory of Music which did very much for the grandeur and success of the commencement exercises is nearing completion.

The Y. W. and Y. M. C. Associations of the college have decided to send seven delegates to Northfield this year. An ice cream stand was conducted during commencement week for the purpose of raising money to send the delegates.

Dr. Roop enjoyed the visit of his parents during commencement.

An invitation was extended to the Seniors and to the members of the faculty by Dr. and Mrs. Roop to attend a reception which was given by themselves in honor of the former. The event was a very pleasant one. Magnificent refreshments were served and Mrs. Roop delighted those present with her charming voice. The Doctor and his wife will long be remembered for this magnificent entertainment.

On commencement morning Dr. Roop read a letter from Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, stating that

graduates in the Scientific or Classical courses of Lebanon Valley College will be admitted to the Sophomore year in their Medical Department. This recognition is quite an honor to the college.

The Art Department is assuming large proportions under Miss Baldwin of Drexel Institute and has bright prospects for the coming year.

Dr. I. H. Albright, '76, has attended every commencement of our institution since '72, and challenges any one to make known a similar record.

Prof. Oldham will hold summer classes. The subjects will be private lessons in Pianoforte, Reed Organ, Voice, Harmony and Pipe Organ.

The opening of the new pipe organ took place on Thursday evening, June 7. It was a splendid treat to the music-loving audience.

The graduating recital was given on the afternoon of Friday, June 8. It reflected great credit on the performers.

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